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# Financial Wellbeing of Non Profit Organisations in the Western Cape

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An Analysis of Non Profit Organisations' Financial  
Reporting, Financial Sustainability and Sources of  
Income

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MSocSci in Social Policy and Management

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## **Declaration**

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## **Dedication**

My greatest thanks and appreciation goes to my husband, Saxon, who is a Chartered Accountant (CA). This dissertation would not have been possible without you. Thank you for your continual support, encouragement, patience and understanding. Not to mention the countless hours you spent talking and helping me understand and critically analyze the numbers. Your knowledge and continual assistance regarding the financial reporting, accounting policies and financial ratio analysis was invaluable. You were my greatest cheerleader and pillar of strength. I will never be able to thank you enough. I love you immensely.

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## Abstract

It is not unknown that NonProfit Organisations (NPOs) across South Africa are failing in their objective to provide adequate service delivery. The current poor wellbeing of NPOs is largely attributed to a lack of funding. Poor funding refers to challenges regarding internal fundraising efforts, government grants as well as international donations. The struggle to raise adequate funds has not only negatively impacted the scope of service delivery, but has also contributed to the closure of NPOs throughout the country. NPO's financial struggles are compounded by their inadequate financial reporting and management. The poor and inconsistent financial reporting and management does not encourage funders to part with their money. The unfortunate ripple effect of the poor financial reporting and management is a downscaling in service provision or, in more severe circumstances, closure.

This dissertation sets out to analyse the financial wellbeing of NPOs within the Western Cape. In doing so, it set out to:

- To discover and describe the current condition of financial reporting;
- To analyse the NPO's financial sustainability and lastly; and
- To explore the sources of funding of NPOs.

The three aims were achieved through the use of a financial trend analysis and financial ratios.

The research was localised to the Western Cape, where the researcher used probability sampling to collect 300 NPO's annual financial statements. The data was collected from a National NPO register found online and available to the general public. For each NPO the researcher had two consecutive annual financial statements. The annual financial statements used were the annual financial statements for the years 2012 and 2013. Due to the format of annual financial statements, the researcher had three consecutive years (2011 to 2013) worth of financial information (annual financial statements include the financial information of two years for comparison).

During the data collection and analysis, the most overwhelming finding and limitation was that the condition of the financial reporting was extremely poor (many of the annual financial statements did not follow or meet the generally accepted accounting practises, therefore were considered poor). The findings reflected inconsistent and inaccurate financial reporting. As a

result the data that could be subjected to ratio analysis was limited. Furthermore, when analysing the sources of income, because the lack of clarification on the income statement meant that the source of income could not be determined. However, the findings regarding the sources of income did show a lack of funding from government grants. The ratios performed showed that for the three year period (2011 to 2013) the NPOs had financial sustainability of a period no longer than 8 to 9 months if all funding ceased. Thereafter they would have to discontinue operating. The findings resulted in three main recommendations:

- A template for financial reporting;
- An increase in governmental support (financial); and
- The prioritization of fundraising within NPOs.

A template for financial reporting can also be viewed as a guide for recording financial information within NPOs. The template would assist NPOs in creating more comprehensive, clear, accurate and consistent financial reporting. However, improved financial reporting on its own is not enough. Improving financial sustainability involves increasing financial support from government, as well as increasing fundraising efforts by the NPOs themselves.

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## Chapter 1 Introduction

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Non Profit Organisations (NPOs) within South Africa are continuously under financial strain. They are vulnerable to closure, or the more commonly found, downscaling of service provision. South Africa relies on the efforts and programmes that NPOs run. As a developing country, it is essential that focus is given to improving both the social and economic status of the country. One of the main role players in the efforts to improve social conditions within South Africa are NPOs. The social development of the county is driven by the many diverse NPOs that aim to relieve or eradicate the many different social ills faced by people within the country. The role NPOs play within South Africa and more specifically, within each province is invaluable. Many people depend on the services of NPOs, therefore their existence and their survival is vitally important.

The sustainability of NPOs has dominated much of the discourse and discussion surrounding NPOs. Sustainability within NPOs can refer to the sustainability of the programmes and community development, as well as their financial sustainability. The financial sustainability was the focus of the dissertation. The researcher set out to understand the financial wellbeing of NPOs by examining different features of the financial workings of NPOs. In order to describe the financial sustainability and security of NPOs the researcher aimed to explore three financial aims regarding NPOs. The first aim was to examine the condition of financial reporting among NPOs. The examination of the financial reporting was important, because that is the tool NPOs use to communicate their financial wellbeing with funders. More so, financial reporting provides the reader with the NPOs financial position or functioning regarding their past performance and future intentions. Financial sustainability begins when financial management within NPOs improves, therefore the condition of financial reporting reveals the attention, knowledge and value NPOs assign to understanding and communicating their financial wellbeing.

The second aim was to illustrate the financial sustainability of NPOs by describing the survival if funding decreased or even stopped entirely. A trend analysis, with the use of financial ratios, was used to analysis the financial information found on the annual financial statements. The financial ratios are calculations and formulas that when applied, extract specific information. The research focused its attention on four ratios: current ratio, solvency

ratio, defensive interval and the savings indicator. These together provide a picture of the financial wellbeing of the NPOs.

The third and final aim was to explore the different sources of income of NPOs. NPOs receive funding from various sources, therefore it was important to explore who or where the income originated.

The dissertation's objectives were realised using three main research questions. The collection process was difficult and time consuming, but through the use of a National Register of NPOs across the country, the researcher was able to collect the annual financial statements that were needed:

- The research population was focused on NPOs within the Western Cape;
- The second criterion was that the NPOs chosen had to be registered NPOs; and
- The third requirement was that the NPO being used had annual financial statements for the years, 2012 and 2013.

With the three criteria in mind the researcher collected data from 300 NPOs and captured the financial information from their respective financial annual statements. The financial information collected came from the balance sheet and income and expenditure statement of the annual financial statements. Although 300 NPOs were chosen, two annual statements were collected for each NPO, therefore providing the researcher with 600 annual financial statements. Through the collection and capturing of information the researcher was able to assess the actual condition of 600 annual financial statements of NPOs within the Western Cape. From the collected financial information the researcher was able to analyse the information with the use of financial ratios and examine the sources of income as stated on the income statements.

The condition of the annual statements proved to be poor (because the financial reporting often did not meet the generally accepted accounting practises), which in turn affected the depth and accuracy of the ratio analysis and the indication of sources of income. The poor financial reporting was not only a major finding, but became a great limitation throughout the study. Although the analysis was compromised by the poor financial reporting, it was found that a very low percentage of NPOs income actually derives from government. From the findings of the research, some recommendations were made which called for the creation of a

financial template for financial reporting for NPOs. The recommendations also spoke to the increase in governmental funding, as well as NPOs prioritise and increase their fundraising efforts.

The dissertation consists of six chapters. The first chapter, introduction, has introduced the topic and aims of the study. It has provided the reader a glance into the research conducted and brief overview of research process. Chapter two, Research Intent, will cover in more depth the intent of the research. The chapter provides context and background information regarding the value and initial intention for the conducted study. It also presents the aims of the study in the form of specific research objectives, followed by the clarification of concepts used within the dissertation. Chapter two also highlights the ethical considerations within the study then thoroughly talks to the limitations and challenges faced during the entire research process.

The third chapter, Methodology and Design, reveals how the research was conducted. The chapter describes and explains the design of the research, as well as providing detailed description of the data collection process. The instrument and method of collection is explained, as well as the final research data population.

The fourth chapter, Literature Review, provides relevant theory or literature used to conduct the research. The literature focuses on the issues of financial sustainability, financial management and income within NPOs. The literature surrounding financial sustainability and financial management explores the challenges and previous research findings surrounding financial knowledge, skills and financial reporting within NPOs. The Literature Review also provides information about past trends and findings regarding funding within NPOs. Although the focus falls to the financial sustainability, the chapter also presents contextual information relevant to the study. The contextual information refers to legislation surrounding NPOs, as well as the issue of governance within NPOs.

The fifth chapter, Findings and Discussion, presents the results and findings from the analysis of financial information. The focus and presentation of the findings follows the three key aims. The poor financial reporting is presented, followed by the results of the calculations from the financial ratios, and lastly the findings regarding the different sources of income within NPOs. The findings are presented along with the relevant tables and graphs depicting

the values and figures of the ratios being discussed. The findings are also joined by a discussion against literature found in chapter four (Literature Review) as well as the researcher's experience and knowledge.

The final chapter, Recommendations and Conclusion, brings the dissertation to a close by concluding the findings of research and providing recommendations to NPOs and government. The recommendations were based on the key aims and findings of the research. Therefore the recommendations address the issues of poor financial reporting and income generation amongst NPOs. The dissertation then will end with the last concluding remarks regarding the research process and results.



## Chapter 2      Research Intent

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### 2.1 Background to Research

South Africa is a developing country which is striving to improve its social conditions as well as its economic status. One of the ways the country is working towards this development is through the work of Non Profit Organisations (NPOs) (Mubangizi, 2004). The NPOs within this country have largely contributed to the improvement and development of communities and individuals. However, over recent years South Africa has experienced the downscaling of service provision and even the closure of many NPOs across the country. NPOs are deregistering or shutting down either because there is a lack of funding or because they did not meet the standard regulations needed according to the Non Profit Organisations Act No 71 of 1997 (Mubangizi, 2004). Despite their weaknesses, NPOs educate, care for, support, protect and help many individuals and communities in South Africa. They are essential to the survival and protection of many people.

Even though South Africa is still a third world country, with an extremely high income equality, external (international) donors are withdrawing their funding claiming South Africa has become a middle income country and should therefore look after itself (Mubangiza, 2004 and Wagle, 1999). Since 2011, 80% of NPOs in South Africa have had a significant decrease in funding, which has resulted in roughly 64% of NPOs cutting their service delivery (Greater Good South Africa, 2012: para. 4). Funding cuts have not only come from international and individual donors, but also from the National Lottery and the corporate sectors (Greater Good South Africa, 2012). Estimates of 43% of NPOs have had to retrench staff members because of the lack of funding. Not only has there been a reduction in staff, but services and programmes are being cut as well (Greater Good South Africa, 2012: para. 4).

The current research was born from a great concern for the survival of NPOs. In order to ensure the security and continued existence of NPOs one needs to understand the challenges or factors contributing to their demise. The study chose to focus on the financial aspects of NPOs because the financial wellbeing is linked to their survival and provision of services. Without income NPOs cannot provide a service or pay staff their salaries, and without a service or staff the NPO can no longer exist. Therefore by studying the financial wellbeing of NPOs the research is able to identify clear and specific problems areas contributing to

financial insecurity within NPOs. The research began with three aims which directed and focused the research.

## **2.2 Research Aims and Objectives**

In order to describe the challenges that contribute to the vulnerability of NPOs, the researcher aimed to discover the level of financial wellbeing within NPOs within the Western Cape. Financial sustainability in and of itself, is an extensive issue, therefore the researcher focused the research to examine three key aspects of financial wellbeing: financial reporting, survival period of NPOs when funding stops and the sources of income for NPOs. These three aspects were converted to the three main aims of the research. Firstly, the research aimed to determine the condition of financial reporting of NPOs within the Western Cape. Secondly it set out to understand the financial wellness and sustainability of NPOs, by analysing their period of survival if funding decreased or ceased entirely. Lastly the research aimed to describe the sources of income amongst NPOs in the Western Cape, with the intention of identifying and increasing income generation within NPOs.

### **2.2.1 Research Questions**

Once the three main aims were established, three research questions and objectives were created to guide the research in actualising the aims. The first research question was:

- What is the condition (accuracy and consistency) of financial reporting within NPOs in the Western Cape?

The condition of financial reporting speaks to how effective the annual financial statements communicate to the reader their financial position or wellbeing. The annual financial statement provides an insight into what the NPO has achieved and what is planned for the near future. By looking at the condition of financial reporting, the skill and knowledge surrounding financial management could be examined. The second research question was:

- How long would NPOs continue to function if their funding stopped?

The research aimed to describe the actual period in which NPOs would continue to operate after their funding had stopped. The length and period of survival reflects the financial

security and sustainability of NPOs. In order to discover the period of survival the research used financial ratios and trend analysis. The final research question was:

- What are the sources of income for NPOs?

The research aimed to discover the sources of income so that the main financial supporters of NPOs could be identified. More so, the sources of income would provide insight into whether funding bodies within South Africa were involved in funding NPOs. By discussing the sources of income the research further hopes to identify areas for increased funding for NPOs.

### **2.2.2 Research Objectives**

Once the research questions were established, research objectives were set. Below are the three research objectives and a brief explanation of how they were achieved. The first research objective was:

- To evaluate, the condition of financial reporting within NPOs in the Western Cape.

The evaluation of financial reporting would be done working with and examining 600 annual financial statements within the Western Cape. The evaluation was based on how clear and easy the annual financial statements were to read. Therefore evaluating how effective and clear the financial information was on the annual financial statements. The second research objective was:

- To determine how long NPOs continue to function if their funding stopped.

Financial ratios and a trend analysis were used to determine how long NPOs would continue to survive. In order to perform a trend analysis, financial information of more than one year had to be collected from annual financial statements. The third research objective was:

- To investigate the different sources of income for NPOs.

The investigation of sources would involve physically checking on the annual financial statements the reported source of income. However in order to describe how much money was received from a source in relation to total income, financial ratios and percentages would also be used.

Throughout the dissertation terms that are relevant to financial sustainability and the aims of the research are used. The following section of the chapter provides clarification of these terms.

## **2.3 Clarification of Terms and Concepts**

### **2.3.1 Field of Service**

When the term ‘field of service’ is used, it refers to the unique field of service that a NPO functions. NPOs generally have specific functions or services that they provide. The 300 NPOs are divided into eighteen different fields of service. The eighteen fields are for example, Family Services or Elderly. The following chapter describes in detail the eighteen fields of service, as well as how many NPOs are in each field of service. Within the dissertation often the word ‘field’ is used on its own, but it is referring to the field of service of the NPO.

### **2.3.2 Non Profit Organisation (NPO)**

According to Chapter 1 (Section 1) of the NonProfit Organisations Act, 1997 (Nonprofit Act, No. 71 of 1997, 1995:chap 1) a NPO is defined as: “...a trust, company or other association of persons”. The uniqueness of NPOs however is that they are created for a public purpose and the income or property of NPO is not distributed to its members, therefore it is not run to make a profit (Nonprofit Act, No. 71 of 1997, 1995:chap 1). NPOs are also referred to as Nongovernmental Organisation (NGO), Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), but within this dissertation the public benefit associations of people will be referred to as NPOs.

### **2.3.3 Financial reporting**

Financial reporting refers to the actual document that the NPO creates, that contains the numerical information describing the financial performance of the NPO. NPOs create a document each year (annual) to describe the financial position or wellbeing of the NPO. These documents include two sets of financial information per annual statement. The document provides the financial information of the current and previous year. The dissertation has not only used the financial reports of 300 NPOs, but has assessed the quality

of the actual reporting. The two most valuable sections of the financial report used in this study, were the Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Statement.

#### **2.3.3.1 Balance Sheet**

The balance sheet is found within the financial reporting. It is a summarised financial statement that reflects the NPO's assets, liabilities and equity on a specific date. The balance sheet provides information regarding what the NPO owns and may owe to others. The balance sheet should be created using the accounting formula:  $\text{assets} = \text{liabilities} + \text{equity}$ . The balance sheet usually begins with the NPOs assets, then the NPOs liabilities and equity. If the balance sheet is recorded correctly then the assets equal the liabilities plus the equity added together, therefore the two recorded values balance out, hence the name, the balance sheet.

##### **2.3.3.1.1 Assets**

An asset is a thing of value, usually an item of property that is owned by the NPO, because the item is valuable it can be converted into cash by the NPO. Assets can either be current or non-current. Current assets are items of value that can be converted into cash within twelve months from the date of the balance sheet (within one year). Therefore they are usually items that NPOs can use to fund projects or programmes. Non-current assets are items of value that cannot be converted into cash until twelve months have passed. Therefore they are not currently useful, in that they cannot be used in the short term to fund projects or programmes.

##### **2.3.3.1.2 Liabilities**

Liabilities are mostly known as an obligation a NPO has to another company or person. Therefore an amount of money that needs to be paid by the NPO to an outside company or person. Liabilities, like assets can either be current or non-current. Current liabilities are amounts that need to be paid within twelve months of the date on the balance sheet (one year). Non-current liabilities may also be labelled long-term liabilities which are amounts that need to be paid by the NPO, but not within twelve months of the date on the balance sheet. Therefore non-current liabilities are amounts that NPOs owe, but only need to actually pay in the following year.

#### **2.3.3.1.3 Equity**

Equity usually refers to the owner's contribution to the organisation. It can also refer to any additional shares purchased by the owners of the organisation in that NPO. Equity within the NPO also refers to the accumulated profit or loss that the organisation earns over the previous and current years.

#### **2.3.3.2 Income and Expenditure Statement**

The income and expenditure statement is also found within the financial reporting, but is a separate statement to the balance sheet. The income statement can also be referred to as the profit and loss statement. The income statement is a summary of what the NPO receives in revenue as well as expenses incurred. Therefore the income statement summarizes the income (earnings or revenue) and expenses of a NPO for a specific period (usually one year). The expenses of the NPO refer to both the operating costs of the NPO and the costs of the programmes and projects it provides. Operating costs are for example, salaries, telephone bills and rent, while costs of programmes may include things like advertising, hiring of chairs, and tables and guest speakers. The income statement usually provides the overall profit or loss of the organisation, in that the expenses are subtracted from the income to arrive at a value. If that value is positive it may be referred to as a profit, but if that value is negative it may be referred to as a loss. It is important to note that the term profit is used lightly in NPO, because the profit or left over cash, is recycled back into the NPO so that the public benefits from the surplus income from the previous year.

There are two ways of recording income and expenses, the cash basis and the accrual basis.

#### **2.3.3.3 Cash Basis of Accounting**

In this method all income and expenditure occurs upon receipt or payment. This means that income is only reflected when the actual cash is received or when the expenses have been paid. Therefore the organisation only records the income or expenditure when the organisation physically receives or gives money.

#### **2.3.3.4 Accrual Basis of Accounting**

This method considers that income and expenditure occur when the service is rendered (given or delivered) and purchases have been made. The accrual basis of accounting records income

and expenditure when the action occurs (buying or selling) even if cash has not changed hands. Therefore the organisation records income or expenditure when the service is given or received rather than the cash.

#### **2.3.4 Financial sustainability**

Financial sustainability refers specifically to the financial wellbeing of NPOs. It talks to a NPOs ability to maintain a reliable and continuous flow of income to cover their costs so that they may continue to operate in the years to come. One of the techniques the researcher used to assess the financial sustainability was by using a trend analysis and financial ratios.

##### **2.3.4.1 Trend Analysis**

A trend analysis is an analysis tool that uses past information about an organisation to determine trends or the direction of that particular organisation. A trend analysis can be used on a singular organisation or for an entire sector or market. For the purpose of this dissertation, a trend analysis was used to determine and understand the trends or direction of the financial wellbeing of NPOs. The information gathered, was past (historic) financial information from the annual financial statements of 300 NPOs and then analysed to describe the potential survival and current security of NPOs within the Western Cape. The survival and security of the NPOs was derived through the use of the trend analysis, as well as the use of financial ratios.

##### **2.3.4.2 Financial Ratios**

Financial ratios are performance formulas that when calculated indicate an organisations performance, situation, position or health. Most financial ratios are calculated by using financial information found within the annual financial statements of the organisation. The information captured from the NPOs annual financial statements were used and inserted in the financial ratios (formulas). The results of the ratios provided the information needed to analyse the financial trends amongst the NPOs. The financial ratios that were used in the dissertation were: the current ratio, solvency ratio, defensive interval and the saving indicator.

###### **2.3.4.2.1 Current Ratio**

This ratio consists of current assets and current liabilities. Assets are a resource from which an organisation expects future economic benefits (Insight, n.d.). Current assets are resources

that can be converted into cash within 12 months (“Current Assets Definition | Investopedia,” n.d.). Liabilities are obligations an organisation owes to external organisations. Current liabilities are obligations or debts that need to be paid within 12 months (“Current Liability Basics - CFA Level 1 | Investopedia,” n.d.). The current ratio is represented as follows:

$$\frac{\text{current assests}}{\text{current liabilities}} .$$

The current ratio is also known as the liquidity ratio because it measures an organisation’s ability to pay off short-term debt. The current ratio takes the organisation’s current assets and divides it by the organisation’s current liabilities. The figures are obtained from the balance sheet of the financial statements. A ratio under 1 suggests that an organisation would have difficulty or would not be able to pay their short-term debts. Therefore the higher the ratio the more likely an organisation is capable of honouring their obligations (“Current Ratio Definition | Investopedia,” n.d.). It is important to note that a low ratio does not mean an organisation will become bankrupt, but gives a picture of the organisation’s financial health (operating ability). For that reason, although a ratio under 1 reflects financial weakness, the ratio on its own is not sufficient to evaluate the financial wellbeing of an organisation.

#### **2.3.4.2.2 Solvency Ratio**

The solvency ratio is net profit after tax, plus depreciation, divided by total liabilities (current and noncurrent). Net profit after tax refers to an organisation’s potential cash earnings (the amount left once all debt has been accounted for) (“Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) Definition | Investopedia,” n.d.). Depreciation is a systematic calculation, which subtracts an amount off each asset so that wear and tear of the assets are accounted for each year (Insight, n.d.). The solvency ratio is represented as follows:

$$\frac{\text{after tax net profit + depreciation}}{\text{total liabilities}} .$$

The solvency ratio looks at an organisation’s capacity to meet long-term obligations. This is one of many ratios that can be used to measure the ability to pay off long-term debts. The ratio takes the after-tax net profit plus depreciation, divided by the total liabilities, to determine the likelihood of an organisation meeting its debt obligations. A ratio that is higher than 20% is seen as financially healthy, as the greater the number the more successful, while a percentage smaller than 20% is considered unhealthy, because it is increasing the chances



of an organisation defaulting on their debt obligations (“Solvency Ratio Definition | Investopedia,” n.d.).

#### **2.3.4.2.3 Defensive Interval**

The defensive interval is: cash, marketable securities and receivables added together, then divided by the average monthly expense. The total expenses are first divided by twelve, and the result is used in the ratio. Marketable securities refers to investments that are very liquid, and can therefore be converted into cash reasonably quickly (“Marketable Securities Definition | Investopedia,” n.d.). Receivables included all debts that are owed to an organisation (“Receivables Definition | Investopedia,” n.d.). The defensive interval is represented as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{cash} + \text{marketable securities} + \text{receivables})}{\text{average monthly expenses (total expenses/12)}}$$

The defensive interval looks at how many months an organisation could operate without any further funding. For NPOs the ratio takes the cash, marketable securities and receivables of the organisation and divides by the average monthly expenses. The ratio is considered a more accurate liquidity test because it compares the assets to liabilities rather than expenses (Holman, Ihrke, and Grasse, n.d.), (“Defensive Interval Ratio Definition | Investopedia,” n.d.). It is essential to compare the ratios with one another, because the defensive interval compared to the current ratio will show an organisation that may have great expenses with little debt, or vice versa.

#### **2.3.4.2.4 Savings Indicator**

The savings indicator is the total expenses subtracted from total revenue, then divided by total expenses. The savings indicator is represented as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{total revenue} - \text{total expenses})}{\text{total expenses}}$$

The savings indicator is a method used to explore whether an organisation is increasing or using up its net asset base. The savings indicator looks at whether an organisation is increasing or decreasing its capacity to add to its net assets. A result greater than 1 suggests an increase in savings (Holman et al., n.d.). Using up the asset base means that liabilities exceed your assets. This may be both a positive and negative indicator, depending on the circumstance. If an organisation is using debt to fund its programmes and pay staff, it is

problematic. However, if an organisation has taken on debt to expand its assets in the future, this is a good investment despite the fact that the rewards may only be seen in two or three years. It is also important to note that it is often difficult to predict whether an expansion or more debt will result in a greater new asset base.

#### **2.3.4.2.5 Contributions and Grants Ratio**

Contributions and grants ratio takes grants added with contributions, and then divide them by the total revenue. Grants refer to government grants an organisation received. Contributions within the NPO sector refer to other sources of income apart from grants, such as sponsorships and donations. The contributions and grants ratio is represented as follows:

$$\frac{\text{grants} + \text{contributions}}{\text{total revenue}} .$$

The contributions and grants ratio measures an organisation's dependence on voluntary support (McLean and Coffman, 2004). It looks at the composition of funds that is made up of contribution and grants. This ratio is useful to organisations because they are able to determine trends in the income, therefore aligning funding goals with trends in strategic planning (Holman et al., n.d.). Organisations with higher levels of dependence on grants and contributions are more vulnerable to current global changes. Those organisations that are highly dependent on external funds will struggle the most, and be the first to downscale or close down.

#### **2.3.4.2.6 Government Grants Ratio**

Government grants ratio is the total government grant divided by total revenue. The government grant is represented as follows:

$$\frac{\text{government grants}}{\text{total revenue}} .$$

The government grants ratio is similar to the contributions and grants ratio, but focuses on the proportion of funding that comes directly from government sources (Holman et al., n.d.). Therefore, like the contributions and grants ratio, it is an indicator of the trends of financial funding from government. Organisations may align their strategic goals with the revenue from government once financial trends are established.

### **2.3.5 Sources of Income**

The sources of income refers to ‘who’ NPOs receive income (money) from. NPOs receive income from a variety of organisations and the source of income refers to those different organisations. The main sources of income indentified in this study was, government grants, fundraising and donations. It is important to note that in the annual financial statements the total income was often referred to as total revenue.

## **2.4 Conclusion**

This chapter provided insight into the intent of the research. The financial struggles of NPOs are a major contributing factor to the downscaling and closure of NPOs. The decrease in the number NPOs is worrying because NPOs play a vital role in society. NPOs provide valuable assistance to many (vulnerable) individuals, families and communities. The financial struggles of NPOs leads the researcher to ponder the financial sustainability of NPOs. The researcher aimed to understand the financial sustainability and security of NPOs by looking at three specific financial aspects of NPOs; their financial reporting, how long they would survive if funding stopped and who was financially supporting NPOs. These three aspects are the aims of the research, and were therefore converted into research questions and objectives. The chapter ended by clarifying terms and concepts that are used throughout the dissertation. The following chapter, Chapter 3 Methodology and Design, explores how the research was conducted. Chapter 3 describes the research method, content analyse, and the steps taken to analysis the content. The chapter will present the research population and the sampling, the instrument used to collect the data as well as analysis of the data will be discussed, followed by the ethical considerations and challenges encountered during the research process.

## Chapter 3 Methodology and Design

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### 3.1 Research Methodology

The nature of the research was explorative and descriptive. The research was explorative in that it aimed to explore the financial wellbeing of NPOs within the Western Cape. An explorative approach is usually used with relatively new areas or subjects of interest (Babbie, Vorster and Payze, 2001). The analysis of NPO's financial wellbeing is relatively new, because research into NPO's financial sustainability is not extensive and only in recent years has the financial sustainability of NPOs become the centre of attention. Explorative research usually provides insight and understanding into a specific topic (Babbie, Vorster and Payze, 2001). Through the three aims and objectives, the research has provided insight and understanding regarding NPO's financial wellbeing. The research explored the condition of financial reporting, financial sustainability and the different sources of income among NPOs. The exploration of these three aims also allowed the researcher to describe three aspects of NPO's financial wellbeing (financial reporting, financial sustainability and sources of income). A descriptive study aims to describe, explain and illustrate a situation, event, condition or position of a specific topic of interest (Babbie, Vorster and Payze, 2001). This research aimed to do exactly that: explain and illustrate the condition of financial wellbeing among NPOs in the Western Cape. The condition of financial wellbeing was described through looking at the consistency and accuracy of financial reporting, the financial sustainability of NPOs, and the sources of income within NPOs.

The researcher used finalised financial statements from NPOs across the Western Cape. Finalised financial statements are annual financial reports, compiled by NPOs, which are submitted to national government. These submissions are governed by the NonProfit Organisations Act, 1997 (Nonprofit Organisations Act, No. 71 of 1997, 1995:chap 3). These financial statements are created by the organisations to communicate to those interested the financial state and aim of the organisation. The researcher had no control or impact on the formulation of these documents, and therefore only used them as a source of information. This form of research is known as content analysis. Content analysis is mainly used when analysing any form of communication that exists (Babbie, Vorster and Payze, 2001). The financial statements were not created for research or with the intent to be compared provincially for study. The original purpose of financial statements is to communicate to

fundings, interested parties and legal authorities the financial state of the organisation. Therefore the financial statements are a form of communicating financial information to interested individuals. For that reason the researcher classifies this research as a content analysis. By analysing the content of the financial statements the researcher was able to evaluate the quality and effectiveness of the financial communication of NPOs in the Western Cape.

## **3.2 Research Data Collection, Population and Analysis**

This section will describe the researcher's process of collecting data to the final population and the method of analysis.

### **3.2.1 Data Collection and Population Profile**

The research conducted was a time consuming process, with the majority of the time spent finding and gathering the information needed. The researcher spent the first seven months of 2014 (January to July) sourcing and collecting the necessary data for the research. The rest of 2014 was dedicated to the analysis of the collected data.

The National Department of Social Development (of South Africa) has an online NPO register. It is here that the public can access the financial documents of registered NPOs. The website can be found at: [www.npo.gov.za](http://www.npo.gov.za). This site was the source for gathering the financial information used in the research. This website allowed the researcher to filter NPOs by Province as well as registration; therefore was able to see the population of registered NPOs within the Western Cape. According to that website, there were 13,669 registered NPOs in the Western Cape (January, 2014). The actual data used in the research was collected from the Annual Financial Statements of 300 registered Non Profit Organisations throughout the Western Cape, available on this website. When selecting respondents the researcher used Systematic Probability Sampling. Systematic Probability Sampling is when all members in the research population stand an equal chance to be included in the research sample. More so, systematic sampling refers to a list of members where by every nth member is chosen (Babbie et al, 2001). The sampling was systematic because from the total 13,669 registered NPOs, each NPO stood the chance of being selected. NPOs were classified as unusable for the study if they did not have three consecutive years of annual statements for the period 2011 to 2013. Many of the NPOs on the website did not have three uploaded annual financial

statements. An issue of concern was how few NPOs in relation to the 13,669 had only two consecutive annual financial statements. Due to lack of uploaded consecutive annual statements the researcher resorted to use NPOs that had two consecutive annual financial statements. The researcher went through the list and chose every tenth organisation to be used. Many of the organisations checked were not able to be used, because they did not have two submitted annual financial statements. When the following tenth organisation was unusable the researcher checked the 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> organisation (and so on) until a usable NPO was found. Once a usable NPO was found the researcher checked the next 10<sup>th</sup> organisation. This process was used until a sample of 300 NPOs with two consecutive annual financial statements were collected.

The majority of financial statements include the current year's financial information, as well as the previous year's financial information. The previous year is given as a comparison, so that the reader is able to compare and evaluate the current year against past performance. Due to this format, the researcher was able to draw three years worth of financial information from only two financial statements. Therefore, the financial statements for 2013 and 2012 were used, but the two financial statements gave financial information for the years: 2013, 2012 and 2011. Once 300 organisations were found that had both financial statements for 2013 and 2012, the researcher manually captured the information with the use of Microsoft Excel for the years: 2013, 2012 and 2011, thus giving the researcher 300 NPOs, with 600 annual financial statements that consisted of 900 financial year's worth of information to evaluate.

The 300 organisations selected provide a variety of services. These organisations are classified by different fields of service which are determined by the South African Government. The 300 NPOs within the study fell into 18 fields of service. The 18 fields of service used in the study are the same as the fields classified by the South African Government. The following list represents the final research population, categorised by the 18 fields of service and the number of NPOs that were in each specific field.

These 18 fields of service are:

- Handicapped (25 NPOs within this field);
- Health (24 NPOs within this field);
- Culture and Recreation (27 NPOs within this field);
- Elderly (17 NPOs within this field);

- Development and Housing (60 NPOs within this field);
- Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care (34 NPOs within this field);
- Education and Research (23 NPOs within this field);
- Religion (26 NPOs within this field);
- Youth Services and Welfare (9 NPOs within this field);
- Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion (11 NPOs within this field);
- Emergency and Relief (1 NPOs within this field);
- Business and Professional Association (2 NPOs within this field);
- Environment (7 NPOs within this field);
- Income and Support and Maintenance (2 NPOs within this field);
- Self-Help and Other Personal Services (6 NPOs within this field);
- Animal Protection (10 NPOs within this field);
- Law, Advocacy and Politics (9 NPOs within this field); and
- Family Services (7 NPOs within this field).

### **3.2.2 Data Capturing, Instrument, Validation and Data Analysis**

The main instrument used to capture and analyse the information was a formula sheet or template created by the researcher. The template was created with the assistance of a Chartered Accountant from PricewaterhouseCoopers. The template (formula sheet) included eight ratios in total. The first four ratios (the current ratio, solvency ratio, savings indicator and the defensive interval) were used to analyse the financial sustainability of NPOs, while the further four ratios (government grants, fundraising, donations and other revenue) were used to analyse the sources of income. Microsoft Excel was used to create the research instrument (template). Microsoft Excel is a Windows programme especially designed to work with numbers, whereby the user can create specific formulas. Microsoft Excel's ability to utilise formulas, organise and translate numerical data into graphs was the main reason it was used. The programme best suited the needs of the researcher and with the use of Microsoft Excel, the researcher captured and organised the financial information gained from the 300 organisation's annual financial statements. With the use of Microsoft Excel, the researcher made a template (formula sheet), which had within it the formulas to analyse the inputted figures (information) from the collected and captured annual financial statements.

Appendix A displays the captured financial information of the 300 NPOs. The appendix presents how the researcher gathered and captured all the financial information, followed by the ratio calculation used for the research analysis. The researcher began by organising the NPOs into their 18 fields of service, and then captured the relevant financial information according (assets, liabilities, equity, total revenue ect.). The captured financial information was then used in the various ratios. Appendix A can be found on page 91.

Microsoft Excel was useful as an analysis tool because the software allows for many different means of comparing and organising the data. This enables the researcher to gain the most significant analysis from the actual information captured. Since the data capturing was being done manually, there needed to be a validation process. Controls were created by the researcher to minimise human error. Within the Microsoft Excel worksheet, formulas were inserted as checks for the researcher. The formulas calculated totals, but also showed whether the inputted figures from the balance sheet were captured correctly. If figures were inputted incorrectly the balance would not be '0' according to the checked formula, which would indicate to the researcher that the figures needed to be verified. However, it must be noted that at times the balance was not '0', but this was not an inputted data error, but rather a data source error. In that the information on the balance sheet of the annual financial statements did not balance. This will be discussed in further in the challenges and limitations section of the Chapter.

Once all the information was captured formulas were created to convert the figures into ratios. With the data captured the researcher was also able to compare information from one organisation against another. It should be noted that the analysis was constrained due to poor financial reporting of the NPO's annual statements. The financial reports lacked clarification and classification, which was specifically true when analysing the NPOs sources of income. Chapter four of the dissertation will talk more extensively and show this finding in detail. However this finding did limit the analysis of the research.

### **3.3 Ethical Consideration**

Ethics was introduced to research as a form of accountability to researchers. It ensures that scientists and researchers conduct research that is not harmful to any part of society (Babbie et al, 2001). There are three guiding principles to ensure research is ethically responsible. The



first principle is that research should not be a secret, the second is that results must be open to the public and the last principle is that any agreements made with sponsors are accepted by an ethics committee (Babbie et al, 2001). The financial statements of registered NPOs are available to the public, and can therefore be accessed without informed consent from the individual organisations. However, to ensure ethical standards were followed, the researcher telephonically and via email, informed the national and provincial Departments of Social Development as well as national and provincial Government that the website was used for the research. The researcher also informed the mentioned parties why the research was being conducted. Therefore no part of this research was done in secret. The dissertation, as well as the analysis and findings of the research are available to the public. More so, the nature of the research was not of a personal nature and did not use the input of any person. Lastly, the research had no external controls or constraints from sponsors.

### **3.4 Challenges and Limitations**

The research process presented many challenges, starting with the shortage of relevant data. During the data collection process, it was found that the majority of NPOs had not submitted three or more consecutive years of annual statements. This not only restricted the pool of organisations to study, but it restricted the trend analysis to only three years.

Another challenge encountered within the data collection phase was the inconsistency of recorded financial information. The inconsistency refers to the actual write up and format of the annual financial statements as well as the clarification of income and expenditure. Therefore the manner in which the organisations recorded and classified their information was not according to accepted accounting practises. This proved limiting because the researcher was unable to ensure that all figures chosen for use within the study were calculated in the same way by all the organisations. More so the researcher could not always determine the sources of income for many NPOs. The limitation of not knowing the source of income resulted in a poor analysis of evaluating from whom NPOs received funding.

Financial reporting amongst the organisations was also poor. Many organisations had to be excluded from the study because their information on the Balance Sheet did not balance or parts of the financial information were not included, such as income statements. Another

limitation was the fact there was no continuity when it came to the method of accounting. Both the accrual and cash basis of accounting was used by the different organisations.

An important limitation to note within the dissertation is survivorship bias. Survivorship bias is bias that often occurs within research, because it examines what has or is surviving. This concept is important in this study because the researcher assessed the financial welling of NPOs within the Western Cape. However the research can only describe the financial wellbeing of NPOs that have survived or have been operating. The research has no way of evaluating the NPOs that have not survived. Furthermore the research could not examine the condition of financial reporting of NPOs that no longer exist. Therefore there is a survivorship bias because the study has only examined the NPOs that are in existence.

Another limitation of the research was that there were errors within the annual financial statements. When figures should balance (in the balance sheet) they did not. When this happened the researcher consulted a Chartered Accountant to explain the error in order to receive accurate advice on how to proceed. The information was still used, but it created a limitation because the validity of the financial information on those annual financial statements was compromised.

The final challenge faced during the data collection and analysis was that certain organisation's financial information did not correlate on the different annual statements. As mentioned before, annual statements include the current year's information as well as the previous year's information. Therefore the 2012 information found on the 2013 financial statement was not always the same as the 2012 information on the 2012 financial statements. The reason for the inconsistency was either due to a change in accounting policies or errors on either financial statement. This challenge is discussed in more depth in Chapter 4.

### **3.5 Conclusion**

The Chapter described the lengthy data collection process of finding 300 NPOs through probability sampling. The NPOs that were used for the study had two consecutive annual statements for the years 2013 and 2012. The final research population was then captured and organised using Excel. With the use of Excel all the relevant financial information of the 300 NPOs was captured and organised so that analysis could be performed. Before the analysis

took place, the researcher ensured the information was correct by creating checking points in the Excel worksheet as a data validation tool. A formula sheet (template) created in Microsoft Excel was the research instrument and allowed the researcher to create the formulas of the financial ratios which calculated the financial ratios. The chapter also spoke to the ethical considerations of the research and finally the different challenges and limitations of the research, with the greatest limitation being the poor financial reporting of the NPOs. The following chapter, chapter 4 Literature Review, explores relevant literature for the conducted research. The chapter begins by talking to the legislation and tax exemptions concerning NPOs. The chapter then focuses on financial sustainability and the different sources of income relating to NPOs in South Africa. The discussion of financial sustainability also talks to issues such as financial management and governance within NPOs.

## Chapter 4 Literature Review

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### 4.1 Relevant Legislation and Governance Issues surrounding NPOs

#### 4.1.1 Non Profit Organisations Act 71 of 1997

In South Africa, the body mainly responsible for the social development of the country is the government. However they alone are unable to address all the social challenges in the country. Independent and often voluntary organisations were established to assist in the development of South Africa. These organisations are known as Non Profit Organisations. In South Africa there are many NPOs across the country's nine provinces. The exact number is unknown, but estimates are made that suggest there are as many as 150,000 organisations throughout the country. Of the 150,000, approximately 85,000 are registered with the Directorate in the Department of Social Development (Rosenthal, 2012). A NPO, as defined by South African law, is a company, trust or association of people that was established for a public purpose, and whose income and property is not distributed amongst its members, except for reasonable compensation (Nonprofit Organisations Act, No. 71 of 1997, 1995:chap 1). Chapter 3 of the Nonprofit Organisations Act, 1997 describes the registration process and requirements for NPOs. It is within this document that the necessary legal requirements for NPOs are stated. Chapter 3 talks briefly to the necessary accounting reports NPOs have to compile. NPOs have to record their income, expenditure, assets and liabilities (Nonprofit Organisations Act, No. 71 of 1997, 1997:chap 3). Each year a NPO must draw up a statement of income and expenditure and balance sheet for their past financial year. These reports then have to be evaluated by an accounting officer or auditing firm. All the financial information is given to the State for accountability. The chapter also mentions that the public have the right to access these documents, therefore they have to be available in the public domain (Nonprofit Organisations Act, No. 71 of 1997, 1997:chap 3). Registration of an NPO can be cancelled if they fail to adhere to these regulations of the Act (NonProfit Organisations Act, No. 71 of 1997, 1997).

#### 4.1.2 Income Tax Act. No. 58 of 1962

The South African government has realised that there are organisations that are dependent on donations and sponsorships for survival (NPOs). Incentives were created to encourage 'for-profit' organisations to increase their funding or begin funding NPOs. The incentives are tax

deductions (South African Revenue Service (SARS), 2007). This preferential tax treatment was designed to support NPOs, but is not an automatic advantage. Corporate companies that donate or fund NPOs are able to receive tax deductions because of their financial contributions. However, in order for corporate companies to receive this benefit, the NPO they are funding, has to be registered as a Public Benefit Organisation (PBO) (SARS, 2007). Therefore NPOs that register as a PBO are able to attract funders by providing them with tax incentives (being tax deductions). NPOs also benefit when they register as a PBO. NPOs are not exempted from income tax, donations tax or other fiscal levies. However registered Public Benefit Organisations (PBOs) are exempt. NPOs have to register with SARS (South Africa Revenue Services, 2007) if they want to become a PBO and therefore receive tax exemptions. Consequently NPOs are moving towards ensuring that alongside their NPO registration, they are registering as a PBO as well.

The requirements and conditions for applying for PBO status is set out in Section 30 of the Income Tax Act No 58 of 1962. The application and approval process is done by the Tax Exemption Unit (TEU). Once an organisation has been approved as a PBO they receive a unique reference number and they receive the advantage of being able to spend public funds (for the benefit of the public), tax free. All organisations with PBO status have to comply with the Income Tax Act, which requires these organisations to submit annual income tax returns; which enables monitoring and ensures the organisation operates within the prescribed limits (SARS, 2007).

Companies within the private sector (for-profit sector) are able to apply for tax deductions if or when they make donations (in cash or property) to a registered PBO (SARS, 2007). The amount or portion of donation that is eligible for tax deduction is limited. The companies within the private sector that have been approved for exemption by the TEU have to submit annual income tax returns so that they too can be held accountable (SARS, 2007). It is important to note that the TEU is a specialized office within SARS. They deal specifically with applications by NPOs for PBO status. This office also works to prevent any malpractice or abuse of the tax exemptions (SARS, 2007).

### 4.1.3 Governance

Governance refers to a set of values or principles that guide the way organisations are managed. Governance may also act as a standard of practise or measurement of performance. Governance ensures that the decision-makers are held accountable for the actions and affairs of an organisation (Rosenthal, 2012). The Independent Code is a representation of values, principles and recommended practises for all NPOs across South Africa. The Code is not an official document, therefore is not enforced by law, but it encourages NPOs to adopt core principles for good governance (Rosenthal, 2012). Many NPOs within South Africa have joined the Independent Code to ensure their organisation upholds a set of core values. The values talk to shared values of non-discrimination, empowerment and democracy, as well as leadership and financial management (Rosenthal, 2012). It is important to note that when talking to governance within the NPO sector, one must remember the diversity of the sector which makes it difficult to provide a blanket set of rules that directly apply to all organisations.

The bodies that do have power of governance of NPOs within South Africa are mainly: the Department of Social Development, the management committees of local social service organisations, the South African Council for Social Service Professions and the national councils of particular social service organisations (Rankin and Engelbrecht, 2014: 19). These organisations may not have a direct function within NPOs, but they influence the way NPOs are managed. The major role player of governance is the Department of Social Development, whose power of governance stems from the NonProfit Organisations Act, 1997. A set of codes were established from section 6 (1) (b) (I) of the Nonprofit Organisations Act, 1997 which resulted in the Codes of Good Practice for South African NPOs (Rankin and Engelbrecht, 2014: 19). This code provides guidance in terms of leadership, management, fundraising and resource mobilisation (Rankin and Engelbrecht, 2014: 19). Within the NPO itself, those with governance power are the management committees or board of directors. The committee or board then has the responsibility to ensure that the NPO adheres to the standards set out within the NonProfit Organisations Act, 1997 (Rankin and Engelbrecht, 2014: 19).

The value of governance within the non profit sector has increased. More and more countries and organisations are acknowledging its necessity and purpose in the assistance for NPO functioning. In the United States of America the issue of governance has become part of the

legal and constitution practice of NPOs (Renz, 2007). This means that in order to register as a NPO, the organisation has to adhere to the governance legislation set out for NPOs. Some of these principles are that NPOs have to have a governing board, which provides organisations with strategic leadership. The governing board is responsible and accountable for the actions of an organisation. The governing board is held responsible and accountable to external authorities to ensure the success of NPOs, as well as their appropriateness in their service delivery (Renz, 2007). Governance is viewed as an integral part of the success of an NPO, not only in the decision-making process, but governance also encourages strategic leadership for best practice. Effective governance has become fundamental in the creation and development of sustainable, effective organisations (Renz, 2007).

## **4.2 Funding within NPOs: Sources of Income**

Funding for NPOs in South Africa is regulated by the Policy on Financial Awards to Service Providers. Other policies and legislation relevant to funding for NPOs are: the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (No. 108 of 1996); the NonProfit Organisations Act (No.71 of 1997); the Public Finance Management Act (No. 1 of 1999); the National Development Agency Act (No. 107 of 1998); the Companies Act (No.71 of 2008); the Integrated Service Delivery Model for Social Welfare (2005); the Intergovernmental Framework Act (No. 13 of 2005); the Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 45 of 2003); the Financial Intelligence Centre Act (No. 38 of 2001); the Social Service Professions Act (No. 110 of 1978); and the National Lotteries Act (No. 57 of 1997) (Herbst, 2014).

One of the greatest challenges faced by NPOs is the lack of funding. Funding within South Africa comes from multiple sources. NPOs can generate their own income (internal funding) or they can request funding from external entities. External funding would talk to funding from government, funding organisations (such as the National Lottery and Community Chest) and the private sector.

### **4.2.1 Sources of Income for Non Profit Organisations**

When discussing the issue of lack of funding there are many aspects to consider; not only is it an internal issue, but it is an external one as well.

#### **4.2.1.1 Internal Funding**

Internal funding refers to income generated by the organisation itself. Income generated by NPOs is mainly achieved through fundraising, in that the fundraising consists of the NPOs own efforts to attract funders. Internal funding, or self generating income, was found to be significantly low in South Africa (Swilling and Russell, 2002). Internal funding was only 34% of the total revenue generated for NPOs (Swilling and Russell, 2002:37). The study also showed that the fields within social services had the highest self generating income, following the social services field was development and housing (Swilling and Russell, 2002).

Recent research found that fundraising was reported as the greatest challenge within NPOs. Even more so, the research found that NPOs lacked experience and skills necessary for fundraising (Kilbey and Smit, 2014). The lack of experience was supported by a study done by Lotvonen (2005). Lotvonen's (2005) found that NPOs had insufficient contact with potential sources of funding as well as not employing experienced fundraising staff. More so, Smit (2005) saw that the majority of respondents felt that their fundraising efforts produced mediocre results, therefore not succeeding in their efforts to fundraise. The reason behind the poor fundraising may be linked to an inadequate knowledge and skill in creating business plans and financial planning strategies that are attractive to funders (Vetten and Khan, 2002).

Research conducted by Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit (2013:110) found that 74% of NPOs used fundraising as a source of income. Of the total fundraising, only 31% came from charged service fees (Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit, 2013:110).

#### **4.2.1.2 External Funding**

External funding refers to funding that is received from external or outside funders. These funders range from, individual donors, corporate sponsors, government grants to international funders. Internationally speaking, foreign donors have become increasingly scarce. The decrease in international funding may be linked to a variety of issues, ranging from the belief that South Africa should no longer be classified as a 'developing country', to apathy regarding social needs within the country (Mubangizi, 2004). In a study conducted by Lawrence in 2008 (Lawrence, 2008), it looked at the American grant-making activity, and found that America's funding responsibilities were not drastically altered by the economic



down turn faced from 2007. However Lawrence's (2008) study found that the amount of funds received was reduced. This research supports the decrease in international funding.

When talking about funding it is also important to understand the competitive environment that exists domestically within South Africa. The majority of NPOs throughout South Africa are competing against one another when applying for funding from major national and provincial funding bodies (Mubangizi, 2004). The amount of money available to NPOs to claim from is small when considering how many NPOs need financial assistance. The competitive environment is supported by Lotvonen's (2005) study which saw many reported challenges when competing for funding. As mentioned earlier, a challenge with internal funding is lack of qualified employees and poor financial reporting. This issue arises again when looking at funding from corporate bodies ('for-profit' companies). The study done by Lotvonen (2005:77) found that 85% of NPOs surveyed in his study received donations from corporate companies. However corporate companies are often frustrated by the poor management skills found within the NPO sector (Njena and Smit, 2007).

Not only are NPOs faced with the challenges of a lack of international funding, but, in addition, the South African government underfunds its social service sector (Hochfeld, 2010). A large number of the South African population struggles to survive. South Africa suffers with a high unemployment rate, a significant number of people living with HIV/AIDS and many vulnerable women and children. The need for social intervention is high and NPOs struggle to cope with the increasing number of people in need of their services. However, these organisations and the projects they run are severely underfunded by government bodies (Hochfeld, 2010). Earlier studies reported that 42% of NPO funding came from government grants, but more recent studies show that the percentage has decreased (Swilling and Russell, 2002:34) and (Kilbey, 2010:30).

#### **4.2.1.2.1 Government Grants**

In South Africa many NPOs rely on grants from the South African Government. The requirements needed by NPOs to receive grants from the state have changed repeatedly over the past 20 years. In 1999 The Department of Welfare created the Financing Policy for Developmental Social Welfare Services. This was a specialised framework that dealt only with the financial assistance from the state to NPOs (Department of Welfare, 1997). The

policy was the implementation of the additional requirements for funding from the state. Funding from the state had predominantly been based on the number of social workers in an organisation, but this policy stated that funding would be dependent on the developmental and preventative programmes of the NPOs instead (Department of Welfare, 1997). This policy change was short lived mainly due to poor implementation. The Department of Welfare became known as the Department of Social Development and in 2004 the Department created the Policy on Financial Awards to Service Providers (Lotvonen, 2005 and Smit 2005). The Policy on Financial Awards required that NPOs meet developmental transformation requirements in order to qualify for state grants (Lotvonen, 2005).

A study conducted by Vetten and Khan (2002) found that government poorly advertised the funding available for NPOs. Furthermore, government had unclear information regarding the application process. In other research 24% of respondents felt that government was the most challenging body to secure funding from (Smit, 2005:356-357). Research done by Adams (2006:60-62) saw that 85% of the organisations surveyed received funding from government. Thus was considerably higher when compared to other research.

A study conducted by Swilling and Russell (Swilling and Russell, 2002: 34) found that government grants made up 42% of NPOs total income. It was also found that South Africa had one of the higher government percentage contributions. The comparison came from the John Hopkins comparative study which showed that the average government contribution in relation to total income was 39%. The highest contribution was found to be Western Europe with government income making up 50% of the total income received. Referring back to the 42% in South Africa, it was discovered that the NPOs that received the most from government were those organisations that provided social services (Swilling and Russell, 2002: 34). The fields that received a large amount of income from government sources were the field of Health and Development and Housing. A surprising observation was that the fields of Culture and Recreation did not receive much from government funding despite their large size as a field. Another study found that 43% of NPOs received funding from provincial government, and 13% of NPOs received funding from national government (Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit, 2013:110)

#### **4.2.1.2.2 National Lottery, Community Chest and National Development Agency**

The National Lottery (NL) and the National Development Agency (NDA) are state related funding organisations. The (South African) National Lottery was established in terms of the Lotteries Act (1997), while the National Development Agency was established in relation to the National Development Agency Act (1998). Both agencies have received criticism (Smit, 2014). These agencies were created to assist with the funding of NPOs. However studies have shown that NPOs do not feel adequately financially supported by these organisations. The study conducted by Smit (2005:357) found that only 23 out of the 231 NPOs received funding from the NDA. Furthermore the study conducted by Smit (2005) found that the majority of the respondents felt that the funding criteria for the NDA were unclear. A study conducted by Adams (2006:60) showed that 10% of the respondents reported having receiving funding from the NDA. The research of Lotvonen's (2005:77) had higher results, with 35% of the respondents receiving funding from the NDA, while the NL received much criticism. A study by Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit found that in their study, 49% of their respondents received funding from the National Lottery (Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit, 2013:110). Research was conducted which asked which funding bodies were the most difficult to secure funding from. It was found that 1% of respondents felt that the Community Chest was the most difficult, with 17% reporting that the National Lottery was the most challenging (Smit, 2005:356-357).

#### **4.2.1.2.3 Private Sector**

The private sector relates specifically to donations from profit driven companies and non-governmental organisations. The study by Swilling and Russell (2002:36) saw that as a country the private sector donated nearly R3 billion to NPOs, which converts to 25% of NPO's total revenue. Although 25% was not an overwhelming contribution it was one of the highest private sector donations when compared against the rest of the 28 countries within the study. A closer evaluation of the private sector contribution saw that the fields: health, development and housing and education and research, were the most popular fields for private sector donations (Swilling and Russell, 2002). Although this is a significant source of funding research, the majority of NPOs reported that the securing of funds from the private sector was the most difficult, and that the private sector often chose to fund their own social projects, rather than fund NPOs. Research showed that 56% of NPOs saw the private sector as the most challenging sector to secure funding from (Smit, 2005:357).

### 4.3 Financial Sustainability

Financial sustainability, as well as the discourse for the need for sustainability in the NPO sector has increased. Researchers, governments and organisations realise the growing turbulent context in which NPOs now function. Most of the existing research focuses on case studies of innovative NPOs that are overcoming their challenges and have adopted strategies and management structures that lead to sustainability (Weerawardena, McDonald, and Mort, 2010). Financial sustainability refers to a state in which an organisation exists that has reliable and continuous income to sustain itself over an extended period of time. Financial sustainability can be referred to as a state in which an organisation has a reasonable expectation to cover its costs for the foreseeable future (Frontiers, 2008). Financial sustainability can be assessed by a NPOs income, solvency and liquidity. Organisational sustainability refers to an organisation's ability to manage and secure sufficient resources that assists the organisation to meet its mission and vision. Therefore, organisation sustainability talks to an organisation's capacity to maintain the provision of a beneficial service to its given community (Abt Association Inc, 1994).

A study by Smit (2005:354) found that 68% of the respondents in his study felt that their organisation's future was not secure. Furthermore, 75% of the organisation responded that their insecurity was a result of poor funding (Smit, 2005:354). Of his respondents, 89% of the organisations felt they were unable to improve their abilities as an organisation due to poor funding (Smit, 2005:354). Smit (2005:354) also found that 60% of the respondents felt that government funding had decreased over previous years. A study by Adams (2006:57) saw that 15% of her respondents would have to close down if there was an unexpected or sudden funding decrease. Another study found that a majority of organisations would have to retrench staff, discontinue services or reduce the number of people they assist, if government grants decreased or stopped (Lotvonen, 2005). More specifically, Lotvonen's (2005:84-87) study found that 30% of the organisations would close down if government stopped funding. Further research also found that of the NPOs that actually had savings (as a form of financial security), only 37% had enough savings to financially sustain them for 1 to 6 months, while 14% had enough savings to financially sustain them for 6 to 12 months. Of these organisation 30% of NPOs responded that they had already begun using their savings to assist in their financial struggle, with 49% of respondents indicating that at the end of the financial year, they would be operating with a deficit (Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit, 2013:103-115).

#### **4.3.1 Measuring Financial Sustainability**

A NPO's health (past, current or future) can be determined with the use of financial ratio analysis. Ratio analysis is the use of financial formulas (calculations) together with the figures received from the financial reporting, to analysis trends within an organisation. Financial ratios provide NPOs with a way of measuring or monitoring their financial health (Smit, 2014). The financial ratio of most importance for the dissertation is the defensive interval. The defensive interval was chosen because it measures the length of time a NPO could or would survive if funding stopped. When measuring a NPOs length of survival there are some important aspects to consider, such as the purpose of the NPO. A NPO may be established to provide a specific service for a specific time period, and once the service has been provided the existence of the NPO may no longer be necessary (Smit, 2014). Furthermore, NPOs service those in need, therefore they are expected to spend the money on providing a service rather than save for extended periods. NPOs have to create a balance between ensuring they are providing adequate services while creating a financial 'security blanket'. Coming back to the defensive interval, the number of days a NPO should survive without funding is difficult to determine, however 90 days has become a minimum accepted time frame for NPOs (Smit, 2014). Studies that have previously examined the length of time NPOs would survive without funding, found that 53% of NPOs could survive more than three months (Lotvonen, 2005:75). A study by Kilbey (2010:73) found that 57% of his study could not survive more than three months and that the average survival period was just short of five months. Another study saw that 61% of NPOs would stop operating within one month if no more funding was received, and that only 18% of NPOs could survive one to six months (Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit, 2013:114).

#### **4.3.2 Liquidity and Solvency**

Liquidity refers to an organisation's ability to convert an asset into cash in less than twelve months, therefore an organisation is able to obtain cash quickly, while solvency looks at an organisation's ability to meet its long-term obligations. Therefore, in order for any organisation to prosper, it should strive to be liquid as well as solvent; thereby being able to meet all short and long-term debt. Liquidity is also understood as the financial flexibility of an organisation. Unfortunately, liquidity is often overlooked when analysing NPOs. New thinking regarding liquidity has begun to emerge, mainly regarding the necessity for liquidity management and liquidity targets (Zietlow, 1998). The target model talks to the value of

creating a liquidity target for NPOs. The target level of liquidity varies from organisation to organisation, but it is the responsibility of decision-makers to maintain or achieve the targets they establish. Liquidity management refers to an NPO's ability to attain its mission or goals, therefore assessing an organisation's ability to pay debts or meet financial obligations so that they can provide services or programmes (Zietlow, 1998). The paying off of debt or meeting of financial obligations talks to an organisation's survival. Liquidity management aims to reduce the risk of insolvency by increasing an organisations' liquidity. The key components of liquidity management are: determining how much to invest in current assets, determining how much to allocate to current liabilities, effective management of those investments and careful monitoring and management of allocated money to liabilities (Zietlow, 1998).

Liquidity management has become crucial in the Non-profit sector, because the sector itself can be volatile in that funding, grants and sponsorship are not guaranteed. The greatest challenge when discussing liquidity is determining the appropriate amount of liquidity for an organisation. To begin to make this determination one must start with the cash flow (Kathuria and Myers, 2013). The sources of cash inflow differs from organisation to organisation. It is crucial to have a sound understanding and clarity of the expected inflow and outflow of cash within an organisation. In order to gain effective clarity, an organisation must first identify their sources of cash inflow. Not only must organisations understand where their money is coming from, but they should constantly be considering new or alternative sources for cash inflow (it is important to note that when talking about cash inflow in NPOs, it is referring to donors, sponsors and fundraising). Furthermore, an organisation must accurately identify its areas of cash outflow. Areas of cash outflow may be fixed, but organisations need to understand that inflation as well as unexpected outflows are possible (cash outflows refer to expenses as well as liabilities) (Kathuria and Myers, 2013).

#### **4.4 Financial Reporting, Accounting and Management**

Financial reporting is the actual process of creating reports or documents, called statements, that communicate to the readers the financial status or condition of the NPO. Financial reporting is a management control in that it assists managers with monitoring financial activity (Smit, 2014). The statements that financial reporting creates, are most commonly known as the balance sheet, income and expenditure and the cash flow statements. The

statements provide a financial overview of the NPOs assets, liabilities as well as the flow of money in and out of the NPO (Smit, 2014).

Financial accounting is used to inform decision-making. It is the analysis and understanding of financial concepts and reports. The analysis produces summary level statements that describe the financial status of an organisation. The summary level statements are outcomes of regulated and standardized formats of financial management. Therefore, financial accounting uses financial statements, equations and ratios to evaluate the financial standing of the organisation (Abt Association Inc, 1994). The financial statements that are explored in this dissertation are the income and expenditure and the balance sheet.

NPOs are unique in that they manage resources that have been given to them (sponsors, donors and grants), while the private sector earns an income through selling goods and services and the State receive resources through taxation. The management of these resources can be referred to as financial management (Social Development, 2001). There is a growing awareness and need for financial management within the NPOs to be more efficiently developed and maintained. Creating more effective financial management involves:

- Creating appropriate financial systems for an organisation and ensuring that qualified persons for those related roles are employed (Social Development, 2001);
- Developing a manual of financial policies and procedures which would describe the presentation, distribution and timing of financial statements, budgeting procedures and financial controls (Social Development, 2001); and
- Ensuring that financial statements and practices comply with the accepted South African accounting and auditing practices and working towards reducing the dependency on external funding sources (Social Development, 2001).

These three bullets talk to the creation of a basic standard of financial reporting. This may result in a template or manual for all NPOs to use as a guide when drawing up their financial statements. Furthermore it talks to training NPO employees so that they have the necessary skills to write up financial statements. Finally it hopes that the financial management within NPOs begin to focus their efforts on internal funding or fundraising so that their dependence on external funding decreases.

According to the website by John Wiley & Sons (John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2001) the value of financial and accounting management is that it provides decision-makers with relatively reliable and relevant information when decision making occurs. Therefore decision-making and planning becomes an educated, goal orientated process. More so, it provides consistent and comparable information when drawing up budgets and understanding the trends or challenges faced in a particular market (John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2001). Financial and management accounting provides relevant data which helps organisations make predictions for their future, as well provide donors or interested partners relevant feedback. In order for organisations to gain relevant and reliable value from financial and accounting management, they need to be continuous with this process. Consistency and comparability enables decision-makers to identify similarities between other organisations, as well as better identify strengths and weaknesses within their own organisation (John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2001).

## **4.5 Conclusion**

This chapter has discussed various relevant literatures applicable to the study. It has provided the reader with knowledge regarding the non profit sector in South Africa. This included legislation surrounding NPOs, as well as the different registration statuses available to NPOs. The chapter highlighted the challenge of funding, as well as the different sources of funding for NPOs. The chapter further explained financial and management accounting, the essence of the study, as well as provided the reader with the knowledge surrounding the issues of governance and sustainability. The following chapter, Chapter 5, presents the findings of the research. The three key findings were a result of the three aims of the research. The study found the condition of financial reporting is extremely poor, which in turn limited the results regarding the sources of income. Income received from government was low, with income received from Community Chest and National Lottery also proving to be inadequate, while income from the National Development Agency was nonexistent. In terms of how long NPOs could survive if funding stopped, it was found that nearly half the respondents could not last more than six months. The following chapter describes in detail the findings discovered and a discussion thereof.

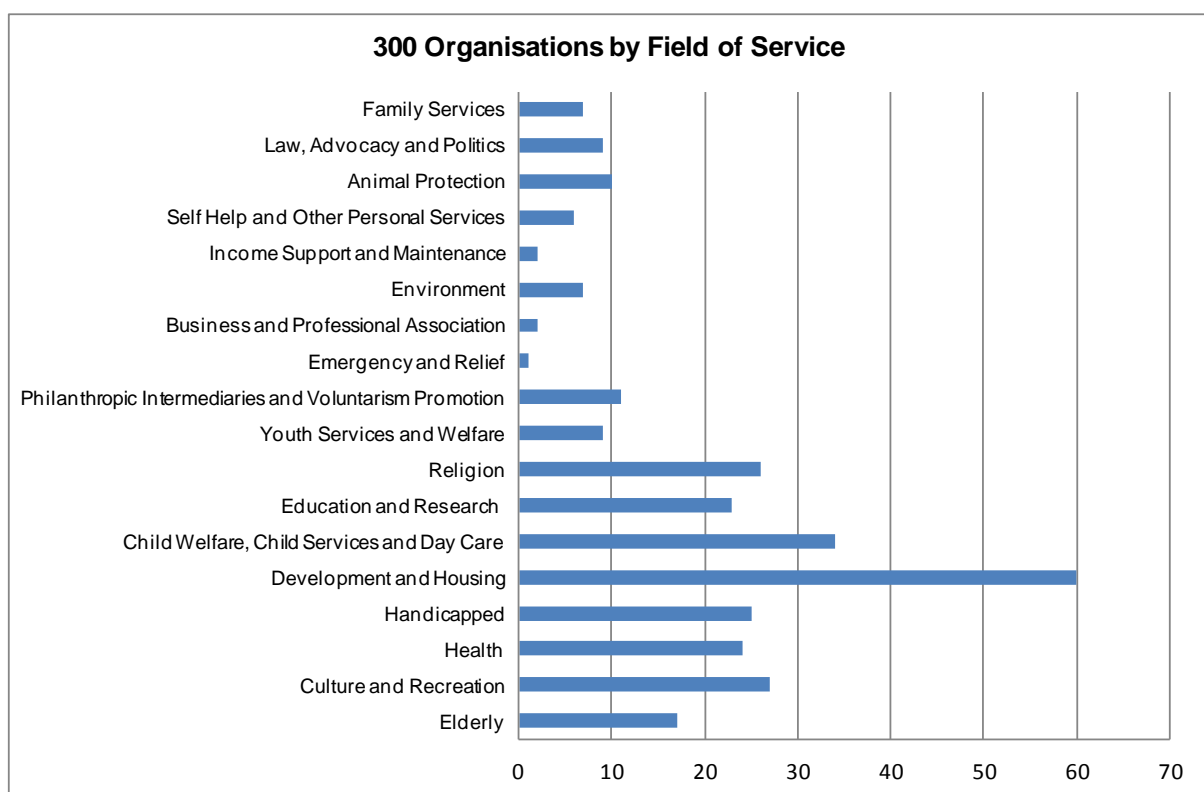


## Chapter 5 Findings and Discussion

### 5.1 Population Profile

The sample of the research consisted of 300 registered NPOs across the Western Cape. The 300 NPOs operate in 18 fields of service. The field with the greatest number of NPOs was the development and housing field, followed by the child welfare, child services and day care field. The field with the smallest number of NPOs was the emergency and relief field. Graph 1 presents a breakdown of the 300 NPOs. It is visual representation of the number of organisations in each field of service.

**Graph 1: Breakdown of the 300 NPOs by Field of Service**



The field of service, Business and Professional Association, was an anomaly within this study. This field and its results was an outlier within the research. This field's irregularity should be noted, but will be highlighted when applicable.

The findings of the research follow the three aims of the research. The first major finding related to financial reporting. The following section provides examples and discusses the different shortfalls of the NPOs financial reporting. The second major set of findings presents the results of the financial ratios. The third major finding reflects on the different sources of income found from the analysis of the financial reporting. The greatest challenge and one of the findings was the inadequate financial reporting of the NPOs. The first section presents the findings of the poor financial reporting.

## **5.2 Poor Financial Reporting**

During the data capturing process the researcher came across many financial statements that were inconsistent from year to year. A financial statement presents a summary of an organisation's financials for the current year, as well as the year preceding it. The current and previous financial year is given so that comparisons may be done with each financial statement drawn up each year. As stated before in the dissertation, two financial statements were used so that three year's worth of financial figures could be used. However while collecting the 300 organisations, the researcher came across many NPOs that could not be used because the financial figures differed from year to year. The following sections highlight the two major findings when assessing the condition (accuracy) of the annual financial statements, being inconsistency and lack of clarity. The dissertation provides the relevant data of five NPOs that show the lack of consistency and clarity of the annual financial statements. Although the annual financial statements are open to the public, the researcher has chosen to exclude their identifying details to protect each NPO's reputation.

The researcher also found that when uploading annual financial statements onto the National Register, some NPOs loaded financial statements that had inconsistent registration numbers. This finding was not very common, however it is puzzling that NPOs are uploading annual financial statements for continuing years that do not have consistent registration numbers. This finding was not a focus of the research, but is relevant to note, because it also talks to a lack of management, accountability and financial reporting among NPOs.

### **5.2.1 Inconsistent Financial Reporting**

Inconsistent financial reporting was one of the findings. It refers to the inconsistent method of financial reporting from year to year. The generally accepted accounting practise is that the

figures reported for a specific year should be the same on another annual financial statement. For instance, if the balance for 2012 on the 2012 annual statement is R500, then the 2012 balance of the 2012 annual statement should also be R500. The consistency reflects that the NPO has used the same accounting principles or methods for financial recording from year to year. Figure 1 and 2 are an example of the inconsistent balance sheet figures.

**Figure 1: NPO One. Financial Statement for 2013: showing a balance of R324,709 for 2012**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH 2013			
	Note	2013 R	2012 R
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	2	68,869	86,966
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	58,007	237,743
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u>126,876</u>	<u>324,709</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated Funds		121,376	319,209
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	4	5,500	5,500
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u>126,876</u>	<u>324,709</u>

Figure 2: NPO One. Financial Statement for 2012: showing a balance of R352,865 for 2012

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH 2012			
	Note	2012 R	2011 R
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	133 794	133 794
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	219 071	40 930
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>352 865</b>	<b>174 724</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated Funds		319 209	169 224
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	4	33 656	5 500
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>352 865</b>	<b>174 724</b>

Figure 1 and 2 presents the inconsistent financial reporting found from year to year. On the financial statement for the year 2013 the NPO's 2012 total assets were R324,709, while on the financial statement for 2012 the total assets for 2012 were R352,865. Throughout the data collection process, the researcher found many NPO's that showed inconsistency in their reporting as shown above. The researcher tried to find NPO's that had financial statements that reflected the same financial reporting from year to year, however this was not always possible. This was due to the fact that so many of the financial statements had the inconsistency that is shown by the above two figures. When these inconsistencies were found, the researcher consulted a Chartered Accountant to ensure that the statements could still be used. When questioned why the inconsistencies would occur he reported that it may be due to previous errors or a change in accounting policies.

The inconsistency from year to year was not as profound a finding as the lack of classification and clarification within the financial statements.

### 5.2.2 Lack of Clarification and Classification

The second and most prevalent finding when assessing the condition of the financial reporting was the lack of clarity and classification of income on the income statement. The lack of clarification and classification refers mainly to the income statement of the annual financial statements. On the income statements the researcher found that source of revenue or income was poorly stated. Figures 3 to 6 (the following four figures) are an example of this finding. Each figure represents a different NPO. For each figure pay special attention to the breakdown of revenue (income). The first of the figures, Figure 3, indicates that the majority of revenue was received from donations, however there was no indication of who the donors were. Therefore the researcher could not determine if this particular NPO received income from the government, the National Lottery or the Community Chest.

Figure 3: NPO Two: Showing lack of clarification on Revenue on the Income Statement

(Registration No. 2005/032412/08)

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT (unaudited) year ended 28 February 2013		
	2013	2012
Revenue	1,246,968	1,467,909
Donations	1,168,181	1,296,473
Interest received	4,912	2,212
Project income	30,000	143,756
Other income	6,925	1,896
Re-imbursment of expenses	16,950	23,572
Administrative and general expenses	1,240,510	1,431,903
Accounting fees	42,633	12,259
Advertising	0	1,300
Bank charges	11,786	11,031
Computer expenses	4,156	1,092
Depreciation	133,103	222,659
Entertainment	1,044	2,101
Insurance	33,244	53,300
Interest paid	5,356	9,737

The next figure, Figure 4, is even more unclear. Figure 4 only indicates that revenue was received, no further classification or clarification is given to indicate the actual source. It

should be noted however that Figure 4 also reflects cost of sales. This could mean that this specific NPO generates income from the sale of goods they produce. This setup is not unlikely and does occur, but the point of concern for Figure 4 is, that according to the statement of comprehensive income, other income was received, but the source of this income was not disclosed.

**Figure 4: NPO Three: Showing lack of Clarification and Classification on Income Statement**

(registration number 2006/021925/08)  
Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2013

<b>Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>			
Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2013	2012
Revenue	7	6 065,871	5,465,454
Cost of sales		(3,477,143)	(3,031,122)
Revenue		6,065,871	5,465,454
Cost of sales		(3,477,143)	(3,031,122)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>2,588,728</b>	<b>2,434,332</b>
Other income		-	48,045
Operating expenses		(2,008,840)	(1,869,466)
		2,588,728	2,434,332
		(2,008,840)	(1,821,421)
<b>Operating profit</b>	8	<b>579,888</b>	<b>612,911</b>
Investment revenue	9	41,576	50,038
Finance costs	10	(23,399)	(1)
Profit (loss) for the year from continuing operations		598,065	662,948
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operations		-	-
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>598,065</b>	<b>662,948</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>598,065</b>	<b>662,948</b>

The next figure, Figure 5 presents the fourth NPO that lacks classification. Although the NPO breaks income into donations, fundraising, grants, interest and subsidy received. The actual source of income cannot be determined because the income statement lacks the necessary classification of donors, as well as the specific grants that were received.

**Figure 5: NPO Four: Provides a Breakdown of Income, but still lacks the necessary Classification of Sources of Income**

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013			
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS			
	Notes	2013 R	2012 R
<b>INCOME</b>		<b>2,304,958</b>	<b>2,487,907</b>
Donations Received	5	51,120	58,265
Fund Raising		15,918	3,872
Grant Received	4	-	468,411
Interest Received		20,187	14,875
Subsidy Received	5	2,217,733	1,948,484
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>2,527,387</b>	<b>2,341,241</b>
Advertising and Promotions		1,214	1,277
Auditors Remuneration		16,800	13,500
Bank Charges		14,014	12,691
Bookkeeping Fees		55,853	55,721
Capital Expenditure	6	7,737	12,315
Computer Expenses		16,411	19,378
Consulting Fees		-	2,970

The following and last figure, Figure 6 has revenue combined as one figure. Although it is stated that revenue consists of donations, sponsorships and fundraising, the three sources are combined so that there is no clear indication of how much is received from each source. Due to the revenue being combined, there is no way of knowing the actual source of income. The lack of clarity and classificatoin means that the reader and the researcher does not know who is financially supporting the NPO.



**Figure 6: NPO Five: Revenue Combined without any Breakdown, therefore no Source of Income can be Determined**

Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2013			
Detailed Income Statement			
Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2013	2012
<b>Revenue</b>			
Donations, sponsorships and fundraising income		2 731 732	1 775 026
<b>Other income</b>			
Interest received	8	56 475	14 825
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Accounting fees		(1 970)	-
Advertising		-	(800)
Auditors remuneration	10	(5 511)	(10 864)
Bank charges		(6 631)	(6 663)
Caretakers cost		(5 727)	(7 146)
Catering services expense		(266 868)	(232 174)
Cleaning		-	(5 528)

The above four figures (Figures 3 to 6) are examples of the lack clarification. The lack of clarification or classification of the received income resulted in a limitation of not knowing where the money was coming from. Therefore the researcher could not accurately determine the sources of income. The income could not be classified as coming from the National Lottery, Community Chest, Government or the National Development Agency. The lack of clarification was a great limitation when analysing the sources of income further on in the chapter.

The lack of consistency and clarification would confirm frustrations felt by funders that NPO financial reporting lacks professionalism and the adequate management skills (Njena and Smit, 2007). The poor financial reporting may be linked to findings by Vetten and Kahn (2002) that found that NPO's had inadequate knowledge and skills regarding the creation of business plans and financial planning.

### 5.3 Financial Ratios

Financial ratios are useful in analysing the financial information given on financial statements. It is important to note that within the analysis there were fields that when analysed provided results that were outside of the general results of the study. These fields



that had results outside of the general results are known as outliers. The outliers are given if they are excluded from the analysis. Their exclusion was necessary because they significantly distorted the results and ability to analyse the data.

### 5.3.1 Findings per Ratio

The first table, Table 1 presents the average total for each ratio. These total values are used as a benchmark when analysing the ratios per field of service. The ratios discussed in depth are: the current ratio, solvency ratio, savings indicator and defensive interval. The total ratios will be given at the beginning of the presentation of the respective ratios mentioned, followed by the ratios per field, then lastly the discussion. The table below and its values will be referred to continually throughout the presentation of findings of ratios. At the start of each ratio, the total values are given, these values are from the below table. Each ratio begins with the averages, followed by a more detailed analysis of the ratio being discussed.

**Table 1: Summary of Analysis Performed in Total**

Ratios	2013	2012	2011
<b>Current Ratio</b>	<b>5,03</b>	<b>5,35</b>	<b>5,20</b>
<b>Solvency Ratio</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>1,05</b>
<b>Defensive Interval</b>	<b>8,54</b>	<b>8,73</b>	<b>9,12</b>
<b>Savings Indicator</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,49</b>
Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	0,07	0,08	0,05
Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	0,02	0,03	0,03
Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	0,13	0,11	0,09
Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	0,77	0,79	0,84

The first four ratios that are in bold are the ratios of focus for this section. As mentioned earlier in the dissertation, an analysis was performed including a variety of different ratios, but after reviewing the results the researcher found the top four ratios to be the most relevant to the NPOs.

#### 5.3.1.1 Current Ratio

It is important to note that if current liabilities are low, there does not need to be a large amount of current assets to distort the ratio (i.e. make the ratio abnormally high). The current ratio in total remained constant at around 5 for the full three year period. The results for the

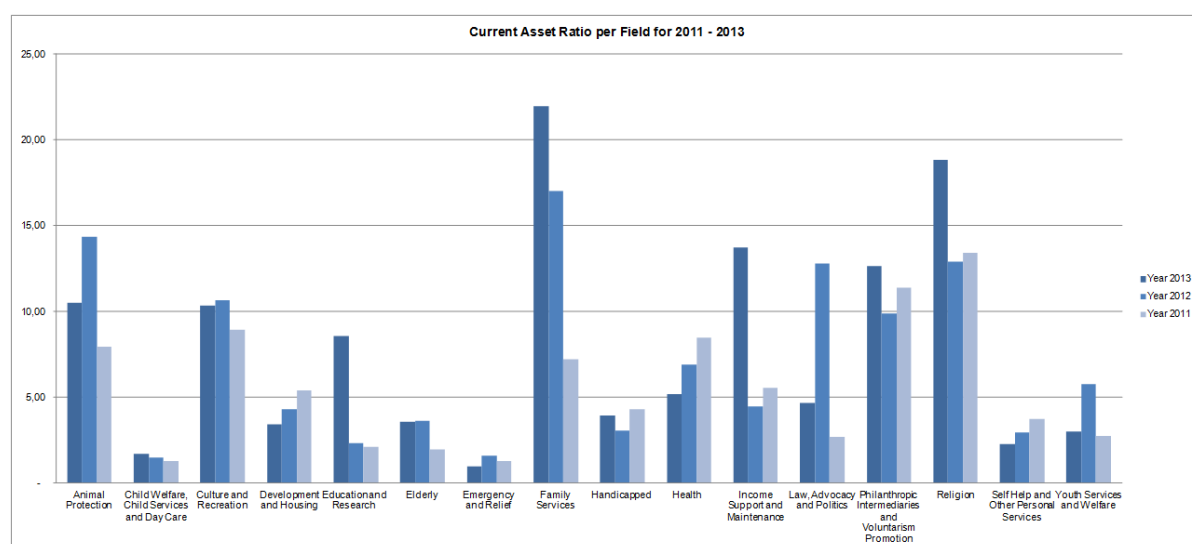


ratios per field of service, Graph 2 is useful in that it allows the reader a good bird's eye view of the results.

**Table 2: Current Ratio**

Fields of Service	2013	2012	2011
Animal Protection	10,51	14,36	7,95
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	1,70	1,51	1,29
Culture and Recreation	10,35	10,67	8,97
Development and Housing	3,41	4,34	5,41
Education and Research	8,57	2,36	2,14
Elderly	3,59	3,66	1,96
Emergency and Relief	0,99	1,59	1,31
Family Services	21,96	17,03	7,25
Handicapped	3,93	3,09	4,32
Health	5,23	6,92	8,47
Income Support and Maintenance	13,77	4,49	5,56
Law , Advocacy and Politics	4,67	12,80	2,72
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	12,66	9,91	11,38
Religion	18,84	12,89	13,42
Self Help and Other Personal Services	2,26	2,97	3,72
Youth Services and Welfare	3,02	5,79	2,76

**Graph 2: Current Ratio per Field: 2013 - 2011**



From Table 2 and Graph 2 (above) a closer look at the current ratios by fields of service for the year of 2013 (excluding the outliers), showed that there were eight fields that had a current ratio of more than 5, and eight fields that had a current ratio of less than 5. This is a strong indication that most fields are generally very liquid. Liquidity refers to an

organisation's ability to quickly convert assets into cash. It is useful to be able to turn assets into cash in the event of funding or donations decreasing. The organisation (if need be) can then generate their own income by converting their assets into cash.

The three fields with the highest current ratios for the 3 year period:

- Family Services: 21.96 for the year 2013, 17.03 for the year 2012 and 7.25 for the year 2011;
- Religion: 18.84 for the year 2013, 12.89 for the year 2012 and 13.42 for the year 2011; and
- Animal Protection: 10.52 for the year 2013, 14.36 for the year 2012 and 7.95 for the year 2011.

The fields of service that appear to be most liquid are Family Services, Religion and Animal Protection. This could also show that these fields are the most financially flexible. Flexibility talks to an organisations ability to not fully rely on external funding. By converting assets to cash an organisation then has an alternative means of income in times of crisis.

The three fields with the lowest current ratio for 3 year period:

- Emergency and Relief: 0.99 for the year 2013, 1.59 for the year 2012 and 1.31 for the year 2011;
- Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care: 1.7 for the year 2013, 1.51 for the year 2012 and 1.29 for the year 2011; and
- Self Help and Other Personal Services: 2.26 for the year 2013, 2.97 for the year 2012 and 3.72 for the year 2011.

Even though Emergency and Relief, Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care and Self Help fields of service had the three lowest current ratio figures, the current ratios were still at or above 1 for the three year period. However they have the lowest current ratios and therefore appear to have the highest risk of closing down in the short term. However, it is not possible to predict their closure from looking at the current ratio alone. It should be noted that only the Emergency and Relief sector had a current ratio of below 1, at 0.99. This indicates that NPOs in the Western Cape generally operate within their means (only spend cash they have) and tend to save money for the following year. More so, it means that NPOs are generally quite liquid, in that they have enough short term assets to pay off short term debt.

The finding that NPOs only spend money they have and only save for a short period, was not surprising. The nature of NPOs is that they do not operate to achieve a surplus of money at the end of a financial year, they are not profit driven entities. They generally operate according to the need amongst the people they serve. NPOs also do not solely rely on their own efforts to generate income for their organisation. Therefore depending on the income a NPO has available to them, they will pay off their debts and save what is left. The amount saved may not be large (be enough for more than one year) because NPOs don't operate to incur a surplus that they can use to save.

The current ratio confirms that NPOs generally operate within their means, and cannot necessarily save, purely due to the nature of NPOs. NPOs are reliant on funders (the reliance is part of the nature of the non profit sector) and therefore it is understandable that they only spend money that they have. The reliance on funding may be linked to NPOs difficulty in fundraising. Studies done on the non profit sector found that fundraising was the greatest challenge (Kilbey and Smit, 2014). More so the study by Lotvonen (2005) found that NPOs lack contact with potential sources for funding. These challenges may highlight the need for NPOs having high current ratios, so that without funding they are still able to convert assets to create cash to fund their given projects.

#### **5.3.1.2 Solvency Ratio**

The solvency ratio is used to measure an organisation's ability to meet long term obligations. However it is important to note that NPOs may not have a significant amount of liabilities. The results for the ratios are calculated as total values, so that the average ratio for each ratio per year could be determined. By referring back to Table 1, the results can be found.

The total solvency ratio for the three year period was:

- 2013: 0.09;
- 2012: 0.05; and
- 2011: 1.05.

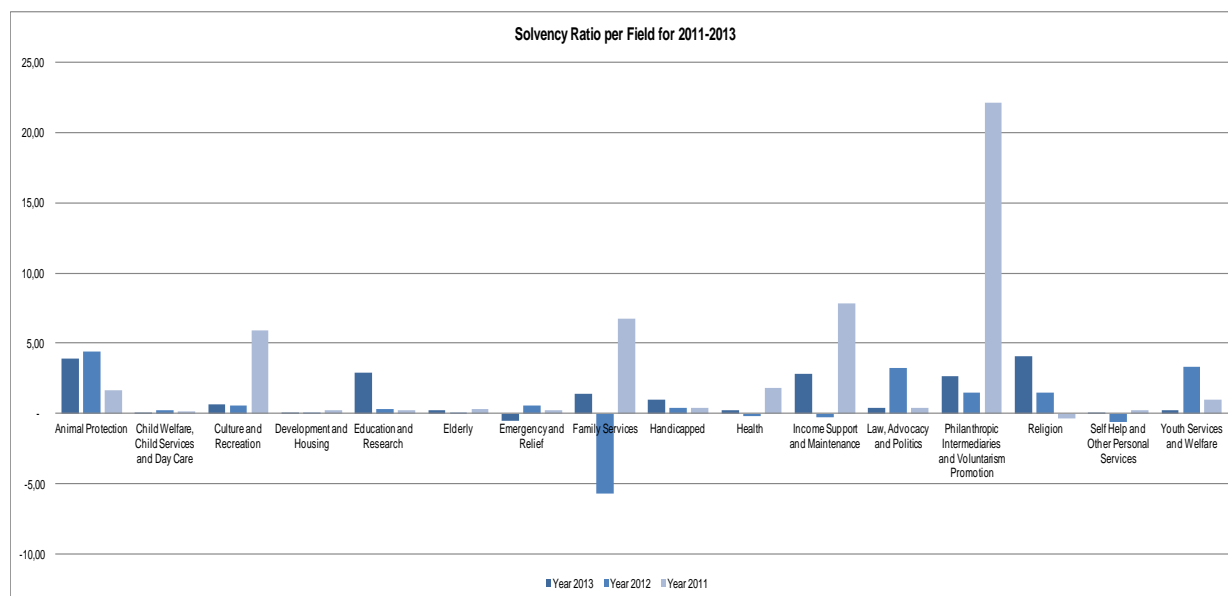
The solvency ratio results from the total values are quite low. The total results are low because even though most fields' values are high, they are brought impacted (brought down) the fields that had negative results.

The solvency ratio results per field of service for the three year period was also low. The results of the solvency per year per field of service can be seen on Table 3 and Graph 3 below.

**Table 3: Solvency Ratio per Field**

Fields of Service	2013	2012	2011
Animal Protection	3,92	4,37	1,68
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	0,02	0,22	0,13
Culture and Recreation	0,64	0,53	5,87
Development and Housing	0,05	0,02	0,18
Education and Research	2,87	0,27	0,20
Elderly	0,19	0,09	0,29
Emergency and Relief	-0,50	0,58	0,19
Family Services	1,37	-5,73	6,74
Handicapped	0,96	0,37	0,38
Health	0,25	-0,19	1,82
Income Support and Maintenance	2,82	-0,26	7,80
Law , Advocacy and Politics	0,35	3,21	0,39
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	2,66	1,45	22,17
Religion	4,05	1,51	-0,38
Self Help and Other Personal Services	0,08	-0,60	0,23
Youth Services and Welfare	0,20	3,29	1,00

**Graph 3: Solvency Ratio per Field: 2013 - 2011**



The three fields of service with the highest solvency ratio over the three years were:

- Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion;
- Income Support and Maintenance; and
- Animal Protection.

When looking at the solvency ratio per field of service, Animal Protection, Education and Research, Family Services, Income Support and Maintenance, Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion and Religion, are the fields that appear to be highly solvent. This is due to the solvency ratios for these fields in 2013 being above 1. It is important to note that Animal Protection, Family Services, Income Support and Maintenance, Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism and Religion are the top performers in the analysis of the current ratio as well. It is here that we see that the solvency and liquidity ratios go hand-in-hand. Therefore these five fields are most likely to be the most secure. Secure in that they are able to convert assets into cash, therefore can generate immediate cash if needed, as well as, have the means to pay off large debt that if not settled, could result in closure. However the results cannot predict security or stability.

It is interesting to note that Family Services and Income Support and Maintenance (a top performer for both the current ratio and solvency ratio) had negative solvency ratios in 2012. This tells the researcher that the solvency of an organisation can be volatile (change quickly); therefore this ratio should not be ignored or used to assume stability. A negative solvency ratio means that these two fields of service have had organisations generating profits and losses from year to year with no consistency. For example; FAMSA: KAROO from the field of Family Services, showed a profit in 2013 of R106,000, but incurred a loss of R1,370,000 in 2012; therefore it had a negative ratio in 2012.

The fields of service that had a solvency ratio of less than 0.2 on average for the three year period were Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care, Development and Housing, Elderly, Emergency and Relief and Self Help and Other Personal Services.

The three fields with the lowest solvency ratio over the three years were:

- Self Help and Other Personal Services;
- Emergency and Relief; and
- Development and Housing.

The field, Development and Housing had a low solvency ratio due to the fact that in 2013 the NPO, Communicare had extremely large liabilities with a relatively small profit. For the field, Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care, 16 of their 34 organisations showed a loss in 2013, which contributed to a solvency issue within that particular field for the year 2013.

The loss incurred by the 16 organisations as well as the low solvency ratio may suggest that the field did not receive sufficient donations and struggled to fundraise. Without funding organisations will face closure. It is important to note that Development and Housing had one of the lowest current ratios as well, which makes it even more vulnerable. The Elderly field has a solvency ratio of 0.19 and does not appear to be in trouble yet, but it is also important to note that they too, have a low current ratio and therefore, as a field, are vulnerable as well.

The Emergency and Relief field has only one organisation called Cape Town City Mission that incurred a profit and a loss in successive years (R764, 000 profit in 2012, but incurred a loss in 2013 of R950, 000) which is the main cause of the negative solvency ratio in 2013. This field has the lowest liquidity ratio which makes it extremely vulnerable, in that their survival is dependent on either an increase in funding or a decrease in expenses. The field of Emergency and Relief is unique in that the field would generally receive more funding in times of crisis. The field itself may be viewed as reactive, in that their service provision is not always required. However the field becomes essential when disaster strikes. Therefore the field may be volatile in that they experience periods where their services are not required and even under funded during ‘quiet’ times, but then overwhelmed with support during a crisis. It is human nature to contribute to NPOs when the need is severe and a sense of urgency is tangible, therefore giving in times of crisis would not be uncommon. As a result the field may appear the most stable, just due to the nature of the service provision.

The Self Help and Other Personal Services field had a negative solvency ratio in 2012, but managed to obtain a solvency ratio of 0.08 in 2013. This is a sign of improvement, and needs to continue if the field wants to survive. It needs to keep improving because it, too, has one of the lowest current ratios. The main reason for the turnaround is due to the organisation SANCA Western Cape NPO, which incurred a loss of R3, 544,000 in 2012, but only incurred a loss of R388, 000 in 2013. This field also appears vulnerable, but is, at least, showing signs of improvement.



The solvency ratio may not be a true indicator of stability; however it can be used as a precaution. The solvency ratio reflects an unstable financial non profit sector, which is supported by the research of Smit (2005:354) who found that 68% of his respondents felt that their organisation's future was not secure. The increase of security and sustainability is linked to the increase in funding. Those working within the non profit sector feel that the lack of security and sustainability is directly related to poor funding (Smit, 2005). The issue regarding funding will be discussed in depth further within the chapter.

#### **5.3.1.3. Savings Indicator**

The savings indicator begins with the ratios performed in total, followed by a more detailed ratio analysis per field of service. The first three figures come from Table 1, which provided the ratio results of the total ratio analysis. The saving indicator in total for the three year period was:

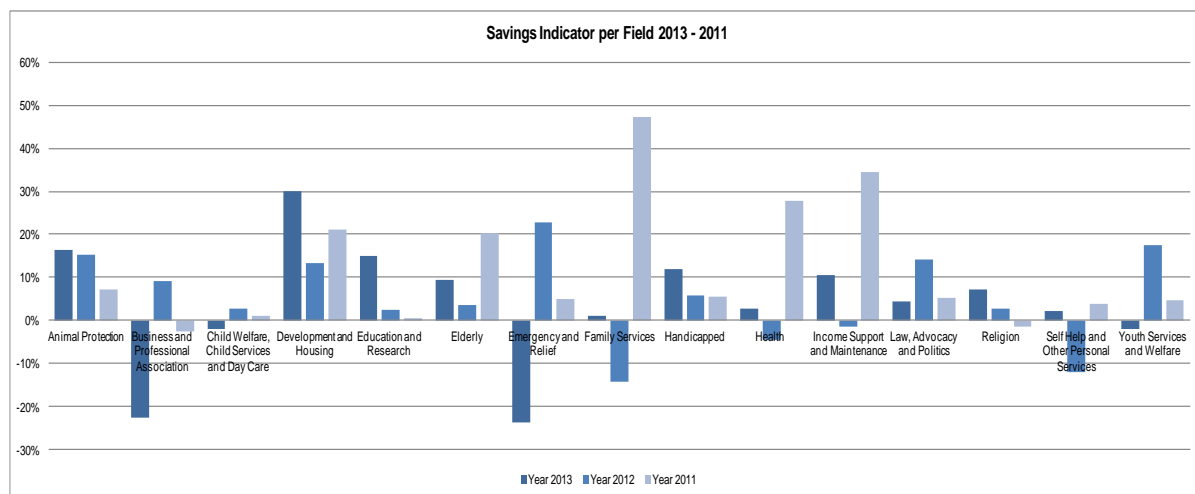
- 2013: 0.15 (15%);
- 2012: 0.08 (8%); and
- 2011: 0.49 (49%).

The significant decrease from 2011 to 2012 could mean that there was a large amount of income in 2011 that was spent in 2012. The decrease could also speak to an increased need for the services of NPOs, therefore less money was saved because more money was being spent on programmes, services and relief efforts.

The following tables, Table 4 and Graph 4, provide the results of the savings indicator for each field of service for the three years.

**Table 4: Savings Indicator per Field**

Fields of Service	2013	2012	2011
Animal Protection	16%	15%	7%
Business and Professional Association	-23%	9%	-3%
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	-2%	3%	1%
Development and Housing	30%	13%	21%
Education and Research	15%	3%	0%
Elderly	9%	3%	20%
Emergency and Relief	-24%	23%	5%
Family Services	1%	-14%	47%
Handicapped	12%	6%	6%
Health	3%	-4%	28%
Income Support and Maintenance	11%	-2%	34%
Law , Advocacy and Politics	4%	14%	5%
Religion	7%	3%	-1%
Self Help and Other Personal Services	2%	-12%	4%
Youth Services and Welfare	-2%	17%	5%

**Graph 4: Savings Indicator per Field: 2013 - 2011**

Environment, Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion and Culture and Recreation fields have been excluded from the graph because they were outliers in the savings indicator for the three years. They were outliers because each field in 2011 had a savings indicator which greatly distorted the general results. The three field's results were:

- Environment: 25% for year 2013, 58% for year 2012 and 1028% for year 2011;
- Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion: 89% for year 2013, 58% for year 2012 and 428% for year 2011; and
- Culture and Recreation: 14% for year 2013, 10% for year 2012 and 154% for year 2011.

The three fields with the highest savings indicator over the three year period were:

- Development and Housing;
- Income Support and Maintenance; and
- Animal Protection.

The three fields with the lowest savings indicator over the three year period were:

- Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care;
- Self Help and Other Personal Services; and
- Emergency and Relief.

It should be noted that there was no field that had a negative savings indicator for three years in a row, which was a positive sign. There was also only one field, Business and Professional Association that had a negative savings indicator for two of the three years. The only significantly negative savings indicator ratios in 2013 were the negative 23% for the Business and Professional Association field and the negative 24% in the Emergency and Relief field.

A closer look at the field Business and Professional Association revealed that one organisation in this field called, Human Rights Media Centre NPC received half the income in 2013 than it received in 2012, while it only managed to decrease total expenditure by a quarter and this is the reason for the negative savings indicator for 2013.

A closer look at the Emergency and Relief field showed that there was one organisation, Cape Town City Mission, that had a decrease in revenue from R4.1 million in 2012 to R3.05 million in 2013, but its expenses increased from R3.4 million in 2012 to R4 million in 2013. This caused the savings indicator to become negative, and could have been due to a large donor unexpectedly decreasing their level of funding for that particular year.

The savings ratio indicates whether an organisation generates sufficient income per year to provide a savings portion that it can operate from in the following year, even if income were to be reduced in the following year (Holman et al., n.d.). On average only 24% of the 300 NPOs, would be able to survive for 88 days of the following year if no more funding were to be received. It should be noted that this ratio only looks at revenue; and therefore it does not include any other cash saving that an organisation may have. This is problematic, however, the reason for it is due to there being an outlier in 2011 which is distorting the data. Therefore

for this ratio, the researcher only looked at the average for 2012 and 2013 which has an average savings indicator for 2012 and 2013 of 41 days (11.5%). For 2012 and 2013, 91 NPOs had a Savings Indicator above the average; therefore 30.3% of NPOs in this population have acceptable savings. From the total of 300 NPOs, 209 NPOs, which is 69.7% of total NPOs, are more at risk, because their savings are below average. It must be noted that saving within the NPO sector is a difficult issue, because donors may feel uneasy if their money is being saved rather than spent on programmes. This needs to be looked at in conjunction with the fact that it would take 69.7% of NPOs less than 41 days in the following year before they would run out of prior year savings and would either have to use current year income or excess cash available to fund projects. Not only are the majority of NPOs at risk because they have below average savings, but if funding were to cease, 41 days is not a long time before there is no more prior year savings to sustain the organisation. The low savings ratio may indicate a lack of financial security amongst NPOs, which has been found by previous research, in that NPOs were unsure about the future of their organisation (Smit, 2005). The inability to save may be linked to the poor funding within the non profit sector (Smit, 2005).

The savings indicator provides an insight into how much a NPO is saving, however this figure does not show how long the NPO could continue operating when all they had was the amount saved. Therefore a more appropriate ratio would be the defensive interval. The defensive interval communicates an estimated time of survival even if no more funding is received.

#### **5.3.1.4 Defensive Interval**

The defensive interval has become a very popular within indicator the Non Profit sector because it indicates how many months an organisation would survive if no more funds were received. Its popularity may be related to the reality that funding is and has decreased over recent years, especially in South Africa. The defensive interval reflects how many months the NPOs in this study could survive if funding stopped.

The results of the ratios performed from the total amounts are given first, followed by a more detailed analysis of the defensive interval per field of service for the three year period. The defensive interval ratio in total for the three year period was:

- 2013: 8.54;
- 2012: 8.73; and

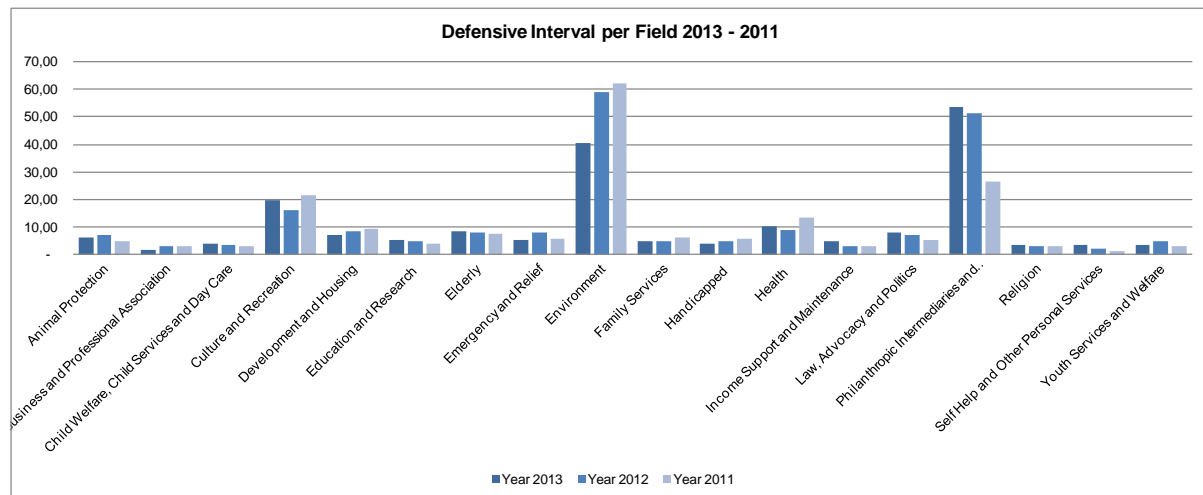
- 2011: 9.12.

The decrease from 2011 to 2013 could be due to the decrease in funding over the past few years. At the current level of spending in 2013, the average organisation in the Western Cape is expected to last only 8.5 months if no more funding was received. This reflects how a funding crisis in South Africa would be detrimental to the NPO sector, because it would take less than a year to cause many organisations currently in operation to close down. The results of the defensive interval by field of service can be seen on Table 5 and Graph 5.

**Table 5: Defensive Interval per Field**

<b>Fields of Service</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
Animal Protection	5,93	6,86	4,93
Business and Professional Association	1,51	3,15	2,87
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	4,05	3,50	3,10
Culture and Recreation	19,83	16,12	21,41
Development and Housing	6,85	8,25	9,36
Education and Research	5,11	4,92	4,03
Elderly	8,30	8,02	7,72
Emergency and Relief	5,05	8,13	5,82
Environment	40,67	59,11	61,99
Family Services	4,84	4,61	6,01
Handicapped	3,76	5,01	5,61
Health	10,16	8,98	13,36
Income Support and Maintenance	4,90	3,19	2,81
Law , Advocacy and Politics	8,05	7,19	5,28
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	53,46	51,44	26,49
Religion	3,33	3,04	2,86
Self Help and Other Personal Services	3,26	1,97	1,14
Youth Services and Welfare	3,54	4,70	2,81

**Graph 5: Defensive Interval per Field: 2013 - 2011**



When looking at the defensive ratio by field of service, the researcher found that the Environment, Culture and Recreation, Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion and Health fields had the highest defensive interval ratios over the period 2011 to 2013. Over all three years, the defensive interval ratio was over 12 months, which is higher than the average of 8.5 months for 2013. The number of days a NPO should survive without finding is not clear. However a generally accepted amount of time has become 90 days, which translates to roughly 3 months (Smit, 2014). Within this study 3 months is considered very low, with some fields of service having a defensive ratio significantly higher.

The four fields that had the highest defensive ratio were:

- Environment: 40.67 for year 2013, 59.11 for year 2012 and 61.99 for year 2011;
- Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion: 53.46 for year 2013, 51.44 for year 2012 and 26.49 for year 2011;
- Culture and Recreation: 19.83 for year 2013, 16.12 for year 2012 and 21.41 for year 2011; and
- Health: 10.16 for year 2013, 8.98 for year 2012 and 13.36 for year 2011.

It should also be noted that the Health field has a defensive interval ratio of above 10 in 2013. This high defensive interval was not due to one particular organisation having high current assets compared to its expenses; therefore this field of service as a whole appeared to be one of the best equipped to deal with a funding crisis.

The above four fields of service from the results of the defensive interval would appear most likely to be the most secure. The reason for this is because the fields appear to have a large amount of time to continue operating during a financial crisis or funding shortage. Therefore the fields would have the opportunity to continue providing services and adapt financially to the changed environment.

The three fields that had the lowest defensive ratio for the three year period were:

- Business and Professional Association: 1.51 for year 2013, 3.15 for year 2012 and 2.87 for year 2011;
- Self Help and Other Personal Services: 3.26 for year 2013, 1.97 for year 2012 and 1.14 for year 2011; and
- Religion: 3.33 for year 2013, 3.04 for year 2012 and 2.86 for year 2011.

There are a total of 11 fields of service in 2013 (out of the 18) which have a defensive interval ratio less than six months, five of which have a defensive interval ratio of less than four months. The Business and Professional Association field, in particular, has a defensive interval of less than two months. It should be noted that this field in itself only has a few organisations representing it, which is likely to cause the low defensive interval ratio.

There were 145 NPOs that had a defensive interval ratio less than six months. The 145 NPOs were gathered by identifying the fields of service that had a defensive interval of less than six. Then the number of NPOs within each field was counted to arrive at the total of 145. The list to follow provides the 11 fields that had the defensive interval less than six, along with the number of NPOs within each respective field.

For the year 2013 the 11 fields of service of the 18 fields that had a defensive ratio below six months were:

- Animal Protection: 5.93 (consisting of 10 NPOs);
- Business and Professional Association: 1.51 (consisting of 2 NPOs);
- Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care: 4.05 (consisting of 34 NPOs);
- Education and Research: 5.11 (consisting of 23 NPOs);
- Emergency and Relief: 5.05 (consisting of 1 NPO);
- Family Services: 4.84 (consisting of 7 NPOs);
- Handicapped: 3.76 (consisting of 25 NPOs);

- Income Support and Maintenance: 4.90 (consisting of 2 NPOs);
- Religion: 3.33 (consisting of 26 NPOs);
- Self Help and Other Personal Services: 3.26 (consisting of 6 NPOs); and
- Youth Services and Welfare: 3.54 (consisting of 9 NPOs).

The 145 NPOs of the total population of 300 results in 48.33%. Therefore 48.33% of the population had a low defensive ratio which may suggest that nearly half of the population is not financially secure. Research done by Smit (2005:354) found that 68% of his respondents felt their organisation were not sustainable. This finding is greater than the one in this research. More so, a study by Adams (2006:57) found that 15% of the respondents reported they would close down if funding stopped. Therefore in Adams' (2006:57) study a very low 15% were found to be financially unsustainable. Lotvonen (2005, 84-87) found that 30% of the organisations would close if government stopped funding. Although Lotvonen's (2005) findings are greater than 15%, they are still significantly lower than the current research result of 48.33%. The current research also differed significantly to research done by Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit (2013). They found that 61% of NPOs would stop operating within one month if funding ceased, while only 21% of NPOs could survive longer than six months (Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit, 2013:114). Their research also found that when evaluating the savings of NPOs, 30% of their respondents reported that they had already begun using their savings, while 49% of respondents reported that from the following year, they would be operating from a deficit (Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit, 2013:103-115). The difference between past research and the current research results are unclear. Follow up interviews would have had to be done to determine the actual cause. However it would be important to consider survivorship bias at this point. The NPOs within the current research may appear to be more financially secure, because they are NPOs that have managed to survive since the previous research was conducted and because many NPOs that were struggling have since stopped operating.

As mentioned before, an accepted defensive interval is 3 months, but it is difficult to assign an acceptable time frame when each NPO is so unique. The different fields of service each operate in very different funding environments. Due to the nature and popularity of some NPOs, some organisation may receive more funding which means they are able to save more and have a higher defensive ratio. Some NPOs (like those in the field of Emergency and Relief) may have irregular income, depending on the demand for their services. It is also



important to consider that NPOs have a responsibility to provide for the people they serve, that function at the end of the day is more important than saving. Therefore expecting NPOs to have a high defensive interval may not be realistic, or even that it should be concerning when NPOs have high defensive intervals. For that may mean that too much money is being saved by NPOs at the expense of those in need.

## 5.4 Sources of Income

It is important to note that, during the analysis of the 300 financial statements, it was not always possible to clearly see how the revenue was derived (revenue from donations, fundraising or government grants). This is because not all of the organisations' financial statements report the amounts this way, or classified where the revenue came from. The section of poor financial reporting showed the difficulty in reading the financial statements. More so it relates to this section in that it showcases that gathering information regarding the sources of income does not give the most accurate reflection. It should also be noted that included in other revenue is revenue received from the National Lottery and the Community Chest. The amounts from the National Lottery and Community Chest are not analysed separately because the majority of organisation mentioned that they received funding from one or both of these bodies in the Notes of their financial statements, but did not specify amounts (therefore because the amounts were not specified, the researcher could not differentiate these amounts for further analysis).

Table 6 presents the results of the ratios performed from the total values of the information gathered from the 300 NPOs. The table will be used when each source of income is discussed. In the discussion of each source of income the results are converted into a percentage of total income that was received from each respective source.

**Table 6: Table highlighting the Ratios for the Analysis of Sources of Income**

Ratios	2013	2012	2011
Current Ratio	5,03	5,35	5,20
Solvency Ratio	0,09	0,05	1,05
Defensive Interval	8,54	8,73	9,12
Savings Indicator	0,15	0,08	0,49
<b>Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue</b>	<b>0,07</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,05</b>
<b>Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,03</b>
<b>Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>0,09</b>
<b>Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue</b>	<b>0,77</b>	<b>0,79</b>	<b>0,84</b>

### 5.4.1 Government Grants

The first source of income to be discussed is government grants. The total ratio analysis indicated that the total percentage of revenue received from government was:

- 2013: 7% (0.07);
- 2012: 8% (0.08); and
- 2011: 5% (0.05).

This is extremely low. This could mean that the government is not funding NPOs in South Africa adequately or could be as a result of the NPOs not showing the amounts that have been received from the government separately in the financial statements. A study by Lotvonen (2005:77) found that 35% of the population reported that government was the largest source of income. Research conducted by Swilling and Russell (2002:34) found that government grants made up 42% of NPOs total revenue. This was not found within the current study. The low percentage is seen again when looking at the total amount of income from government in relation to total income. Table 7 reflects the percentage of total income received from government. When looking at the table one will find that there are a few fields of service that did not receive any funding from government.

**Table 7: Percentage of income received from Government**

Fields of Service	2013	2012	2011
Animal Protection	0%	0%	1%
Business and Professional Association	0%	0%	0%
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	17%	16%	16%
Culture and Recreation	5%	4%	2%
Development and Housing	2%	3%	2%
Education and Research	12%	10%	9%
Elderly	0%	2%	0%
Emergency and Relief	0%	0%	0%
Environment	1%	1%	0%
Family Services	47%	52%	30%
Handicapped	10%	15%	11%
Health	19%	20%	15%
Income Support and Maintenance	0%	0%	0%
Law , Advocacy and Politics	3%	3%	0%
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	0%	1%	0%
Religion	0%	0%	0%
Self Help and Other Personal Services	26%	21%	12%
Youth Services and Welfare	13%	11%	9%

Table 7 indicates that the fields Business and Professional Association, Emergency and Relief, Income Support and Maintenance and Religion received no income from government.

When looking at the number of NPOs within those fields:

- Business and Professional Association: 2;
- Emergency and Relief: 1;
- Income Support and Maintenance: 2; and
- Religion: 26.

There were a total of 31 NPOs that did not receive income from government, which represents 10.33% of the population. Therefore 89.66% of the population received income from the Government. Research conducted by Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit (2013:110) found that 43% of NPOs received funding from provincial government, while 13% of NPOs received funding from national government. The current study did not distinguish between provincial and national government. Therefore if the results from Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit (2013:110) are combined, there were 56% of NPOs that received funding from government, which is considerably lower than the current research. The finding is supported by research conducted by Adams (2002:60-62) which found that 85% of the surveyed organisations received funding from government. The reason that NPOs may not have received funding may be due to non compliance regarding government funding regulations (Adams, 2006).

When taking a more detailed look at the different fields, the researcher found that 11 of the 18 fields' total revenue, was made up of 5% or less of revenue received from the government for the period 2011 to 2013. These 11 fields were:

- Animal Protection;
- Business and Professional Association;
- Culture and Recreation;
- Development and Housing;
- Elderly;
- Emergency and Relief;
- Environment;
- Income Support and Maintenance;
- Law, Advocacy and Politics;
- Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion; and

- Religion.

Furthermore, 5 of the 18 fields received between 5% and 20% of their total revenue from government grants for at least one of the years for the period 2011 to 2013. These 5 fields were:

- Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care;
- Education and Research;
- Handicapped;
- Health; and
- Youth Services and Welfare.

Lastly, there were 2 of the 18 fields that received more than 20% of their total revenue from government grants for at least one of the years for the period 2011 to 2013. These 2 fields were:

- Family Services; and
- Self Help and Other Personal Services.

Table 8 reflects the total amount of income received from government grants per field. The total amount is also shown in terms of a percentage, so that one can see what percentage of the income derives from government.

**Table 8: Total government income per field and the government percentage of total income**

Fields of Service	Sum of Total Government Grants	%
Animal Protection	R 384 464,00	0,2%
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	R 61 213 112,37	27,4%
Culture and Recreation	R 9 957 260,80	4,5%
Development and Housing	R 22 530 221,90	10,1%
Education and Research	R 7 538 841,00	3,4%
Elderly	R 2 497 384,00	1,1%
Environment	R 433 000,00	0,2%
Family Services	R 13 385 935,00	6,0%
Handicapped	R 33 792 236,00	15,1%
Health	R 53 830 863,29	24,1%
Law , Advocacy and Politics	R 487 415,00	0,2%
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	R 358 676,00	0,2%
Religion	R 400 860,00	0,2%
Self Help and Other Personal Services	R 13 911 991,05	6,2%
Youth Services and Welfare	R 2 621 427,00	1,2%
Business and Professional Association	R -	0,0%
Income Support and Maintenance	R -	0,0%
Emergency and Relief	R -	0%
<b>Total</b>	R 223 343 687,41	100,0%

Table 8 reflects that no field showed that their income from government was over 30% of the total income. The funding does not support previous research done by Lotvonen (2005) and Adams (2006). The reason for the low percentage may be due to a decrease in government funding, the decrease in NPOs compliance with government funding regulation, or that the lack of clarification and classification of the financial statements collected, have impacted (skewed) the results of the study.

A further analysis was done to see the percentage of total government grants that was allocated to each field of service. The above figures show that Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care, Health, Development and Housing and Health are the 4 fields receiving 76.7% of the government grants given to the 300 organisations in this study for the three year period (2011 to 2013).

The study conducted by Adams (2006) found that nearly half of the government grant income was received by healthcare organisations. While Lotvonen (2005) found that the majority of government funding was allocated to social service organisations. Therefore the above findings are congruent with past research. The study done by Swilling and Russell (2002) saw that NPOs that received the most funding from government were those in the social services (child welfare), followed by the fields of health and development and housing. This was also found within the current research. Therefore there may be a governmental bias towards these fields of service, or that these fields have conquered the application process. Swilling and Russell (2002) also found that despite the size of the field, Culture and Recreation, they had meagre support from government. Again this was seen in the current research. Therefore when assessing the division of government support by fields of service, the research was congruent with past studies. However when looking at the percentage of income from government in relation to total revenue of NPOs per year, the amount or percentage is very low.

#### **5.4.2 Fundraising**

The second source of income to be discussed is fundraising. The first figures reflect the results on Table 6. The results on Table 6 are values, but the following discussion represents them as a percentage, so that one can more easily see how much of the total income was received through fundraising means.

The analysis of the ratios performed in total found that the revenue of fundraising as a percentage of total income was:

- 2013: 2%;
- 2012: 3%; and
- 2011: 3%.

The above three percentages indicates that of the 300 NPOs a very small amount of total income received by all NPOs came from fundraising. It should also be noted that fundraising dropped by 1% in 2013, which is surprising since the amount received from government also decreased by 1% in 2013. The drop in fundraising therefore cannot be due to an increased amount of funding from government. However, as the discussion progresses, the reader will find that donations received in 2013 increased which could mean NPOs became complacent about fundraising during 2013 because of an increase in donations.

The generally low percentage of fundraising may be linked to previous research by Swilling and Russell (2002) which found that NPOs stated fundraising was the greatest challenge because they lack the necessary experience and skills for effective fundraising. Furthermore fundraising was found to be 34% of total income of NPOs (Swilling and Russell, 2002:37). The lack of experience was also found in research done by Lotvonen (2005). Lotvonen's (2005) research also found that the NPOs lack sound contacts with funders and that NPOs did not employ personnel with the core function for fundraising. Poor fundraising is also supported by research conducted by Smit (2005) who found that respondents felt that their own efforts in fundraising were average. Poor fundraising may also be due to the competitive environment that funder's face within South Africa (Mubangiza, 2004). NPOs compete against one another in that the pool of potential funders is highly saturated. The bodies that NPOs appeal to, receive appeals from many NPOs, therefore the market for funding is highly competitive (Lotvonen, 2005). The lack of fundraising is a matter of concern especially in light of the finding that funding from government is poor (as seen in the previous section of the dissertation).

Table 9 presents the percentage of income that was derived from fundraising, for each field, for each year, of the three year period. The most overwhelming finding from these results was the large number of fields that had no fundraising or had a percentage less than 1.

**Table 9: Fundraising as a percentage of income per field**

Fields of Service	2013	2012	2011
Animal Protection	3%	3%	3%
Business and Professional Association	0%	0%	0%
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	1%	1%	1%
Culture and Recreation	0%	0%	0%
Development and Housing	1%	1%	1%
Education and Research	0%	0%	0%
Elderly	1%	1%	2%
Emergency and Relief	0%	0%	0%
Environment	0%	0%	0%
Family Services	0%	0%	1%
Handicapped	5%	15%	22%
Health	7%	7%	6%
Income Support and Maintenance	0%	0%	0%
Law, Advocacy and Politics	0%	1%	0%
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	1%	0%	1%
Religion	0%	0%	0%
Self Help and Other Personal Services	6%	9%	7%
Youth Services and Welfare	9%	5%	3%

When looking at the fundraising revenue as a percentage per field of service, the researcher found that 12 out of the 18 fields received 1% or less of their total revenue from fundraising for the period 2013 to 2011.

The fields that had low fundraising income are generally the ‘popular’ fields. These fields are most favoured when it comes to donations, due to the nature of their service. Societies in general have more compassion and interest for fields such as Child Welfare, Culture and Recreation and Education and Research. Therefore because these fields expect or are accustomed to receiving grants or donations, their efforts to fundraise are mediocre. The assumption is also made as when looking at the percentage of income received from government and donations, the fields Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care, Education and Research and Culture and Recreation have high percentage government grant and donation values.

The fields that received 1% or less of fundraising income were:

- Business and Professional Association: 0% for all three years;
- Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care: 1% for all three years;
- Culture and Recreation: 0% for all three years;

- Development and Housing: 1% for all three years;
- Education and Research: 0% for all three years;
- Emergency and Relief: 0% for all three years;
- Environment: 0% for all three years;
- Family Services: 0% for years 2013 and 2012, 1% for year 2011;
- Income Support and Maintenance: 0% for all three years;
- Law, Advocacy and Politics: 0% for years 2013 and 2011, 1% for year 2012;
- Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion: 1% for years 2013 and 2011, 0% for year 2012; and
- Religion: 0% for all three years.

There were 3 out of the 18 fields that received 5% or more revenue from fundraising over the three year period. These organisations were:

- Handicapped: 5% for year 2013, 15% for year 2012 and 22% for year 2011;
- Health: 7% for years 2013 and 2012, 6% for year 2011; and
- Self Help and Other Personal Services: 6% for 2013, 9% for 2012 and 7% for 2011.

The study by Swilling and Russell (2002) found that the fields that had the highest percentage of fundraising in relation to their total income was the social services followed by the field of Development and Housing. This finding differed to the current research. Past research by Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit (2013) also differed in that they found that the majority of NPOs (74%) used fundraising as a means of income. While the current research saw that not only was fundraising a very small percentage of income, but many fields of service did not even report on their annual financial statements that fundraising was ever done or attempted (see Table 9). The finding that fundraising was so poor is very worrying, and the low amount may be due to the poor financial reporting (NPOs may just not have recording their fundraising as such, but rather included it in income), however to gain more insight into why fundraising was not done, or why the efforts were so poor, follow up interviews or analysis would have had to be done.



### 5.4.3 Donations

The third source of income of interest was the amount of donations received by NPOs. The analysis of the ratios performed in total (as seen on Table 6) found that the revenue of donations as a percentage of total income was:

- 2013: 13%;
- 2012: 11%; and
- 2011: 9%.

It should be noted that donations as a percentage of total revenue was higher than fundraising as a percentage of total revenue.

Following the analysis of donations received as a percentage per year, the researcher examined the amount of donations received per field of service for each year. The results are shown on Table 10. Each field of service reflects the percentage of total revenue that was received from donations.

**Table 10: Donations as a percentage of total revenue**

Fields of Service	2013	2012	2011
Animal Protection	14,5%	8,4%	8,2%
Business and Professional Association	0,7%	0,5%	0,2%
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	9,1%	8,7%	9,7%
Culture and Recreation	17,3%	17,8%	8,7%
Development and Housing	5,6%	5,5%	5,2%
Education and Research	18,8%	41,7%	38,1%
Elderly	4,4%	3,7%	4,2%
Emergency and Relief	55,4%	38,6%	68,1%
Environment	7,1%	12,8%	1,6%
Family Services	2,0%	2,9%	1,5%
Handicapped	45,7%	16,2%	5,4%
Health	13,2%	14,0%	15,6%
Income Support and Maintenance	42,4%	39,5%	43,8%
Law , Advocacy and Politics	17,9%	10,0%	7,3%
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	35,9%	23,3%	15,9%
Religion	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%
Self Help and Other Personal Services	15,9%	19,2%	19,5%
Youth Services and Welfare	46,8%	58,2%	7,1%

Table 10 indicates the percentage of donations in relation to the field's total revenue. There are 5 out of the 18 fields that received 10% or less from donations in all three years for the period 2013 to 2011. The 5 organizations with 10% or less were:

- Business and Professional Association: 1% for 2013 and 0% for years 2012 and 2011;
- Development and Housing: 6% for years 2013 and 2012 and 5% for year 2011;
- Elderly: 4% for all three years;
- Family Services: 2% for year 2013, 3% for year 2012 and 1% for year 2011; and
- Religion: 0% for years 2013 and 2011, 1% for year 2012.

There were 6 out of the 18 fields that received more than 20% from donations in at least one of the three years for the period 2013 to 2011. These 6 fields were:

- Education and Research: 19% for year 2013, 42% for year 2012 and 38% for year 2011;
- Emergency and Relief: 55% for year 2013, 39% for year 2012 and 68% for year 2011;
- Handicapped: 46% for year 2013, 16% for year 2012 and 5% for year 2011;
- Income Support and Maintenance: 42% for year 2013, 39% for year 2012 and 44% for year 2011;
- Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion: 36% for year 2013, 23% for year 2012 and 16% for year 2011; and
- Youth Services and Welfare: 47% for year 2013, 58% for year 2012 and 7% for year 2011.

The fields that had the largest movement (increase or decrease) in donations percentage were:

- Education and Research: In year 2011 they had 38%, while in 2013 they received 19% (decrease);
- Handicapped: In year 2011 they had 5%, while in 2013 they received 46% (increase);
- Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion: In year 2011 they had 16%, while in 2013 they received 36% (increase) ; and
- Youth Services and Welfare: In year 2011 they had 7%, while in 2013 they received 47% (increase).

Table 11 presents the breakdown of the total amount of donations received between the different fields of service. The value is also shown as a percentage, to indicate which fields received the most of the total amount of donations given.

**Table 11: Donations received per field and the percentage of total revenue**

Fields of Service	Total Donations Received	Percentage
Animal Protection	R 11 081 168,99	3,0%
Business and Professional Association	R 22 455,00	0,0%
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	R 34 409 166,19	9,2%
Culture and Recreation	R 41 486 887,96	11,1%
Development and Housing	R 49 277 857,73	13,2%
Education and Research	R 23 803 210,35	6,4%
Elderly	R 10 705 634,05	2,9%
Emergency and Relief	R 5 272 238,00	1,4%
Environment	R 6 816 085,81	1,8%
Family Services	R 660 449,00	0,2%
Handicapped	R 74 390 457,73	20,0%
Health	R 43 396 657,85	11,6%
Income Support and Maintenance	R 1 663 129,00	0,4%
Law , Advocacy and Politics	R 2 811 278,00	0,8%
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	R 42 933 592,00	11,5%
Religion	R 1 380 042,00	0,4%
Self Help and Other Personal Services	R 13 207 345,00	3,5%
Youth Services and Welfare	R 9 323 152,00	2,5%
<b>Totals</b>	R 372 640 806,66	99,9%

Table 11 indicates that Culture and Recreation, Development and Housing, Handicapped, Health and Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion, are receiving 67.5% of the total donations that were allocated to the 300 organisations in this study for the three year period.

There could be a direct relationship between donations received and fundraising efforts. The increase in donations over the three year period could be part of the reason the fundraising for the three years decreased. As organisations receive more donations their efforts in fundraising could become less critical. It may also be that fundraisers are not well supported, therefore dependence on donations and the efforts to find donors increased, instead of focusing on fundraising.

Donations are difficult to analyse, since the exact source of the donation is not clear. This talks to donors wanting to remain anonymous as well as the poor clarification found upon the majority of the financial statements. However, previous research suggests that international

funding (especially from America) has not decreased too drastically considering the economic downturn since 2007 (Lawrence, 2008). The continual international funding may be contributing to the higher levels of donations in relation to the low fundraising results.

The lack of clarification and classification of income limited the study further when the researcher tried to analyse donations that were received from: the National Lottery, Community Chest and the National Development Agency.

#### **5.4.3.1 National Lottery, Community Chest and the National Development Agency**

Firstly it is important to note that no results were found for the National Development Agency. Past research found that 23 out of 231 NPOs (9.9% of NPOs) received funding from the National Development Agency (Smit, 2005:357). Research by Adams (2006:60) also saw 10% of respondents reporting funding from the National Development Agency. The study conducted by Lotvonen (2005:77) had higher results with 35% of respondents reporting receiving funding from the National Development Agency. The fact that the current research saw no funding from the National Development Agency is surprising, but may be due to a lack of clarification on the income statement, however the reason for the lack of funding by the National Development Agency was not known in this research.

When looking at the number of NPOs that received donations from Community Chest, only 37 out of 300 NPOs (12.3%) reported that they received income from the Community Chest. The low percentage is surprising especially when contrasted with past research that found very few NPOs had difficulty receiving funding from Community Chest (Smit, 2005). Table 12 presents the number of NPOs within the fields of service that reported receiving income from Community Chest on their annual financial statements.

**Table 12: Fields receiving donations from Community Chest**

<b>Fields of Service</b>	<b>Community Chest</b>
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	9
Development and Housing	10
Education and Research	2
Elderly	1
Family Services	3
Hanicapped	5
Health	2
Religion	1
Self Help and Other Personal Services	2
Youth Services and Welfare	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

When recording the number of NPOs that received income from the National Lottery, only 69 NPOs (23%) reported that they had received donations from the National Lottery. Research done by Gebreselassie-Hagos and Smit (2013:110) found that 49% of their respondents reported having received funding from the National Lottery. The higher percentage of funding from National Lottery compared to the Community Chest was interesting, considering more respondents from past research found the National Lottery to be a more difficult funding body to approach for funding (Smit, 2005). Table 13 reflects the number of NPOs within the fields of service that reported receiving income from the National Lottery on their annual financial statements.

**Table 13: Fields receiving donations from National Lottery**

<b>Fields of Service</b>	<b>National Lottery</b>
Animal Protection	2
Business and Professional Association	1
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	6
Culture and Recreation	8
Development and Housing	15
Education and Research	1
Elderly	5
Emergency and Relief	1
Environment	1
Family Services	5
Handicapped	9
Health	8
Law , Advocacy and Politics	1
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	1
Religion	1
Self Help and Other Personal Services	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>

When National Lottery and Community Chest funding was looked at together, it was found that only 22 NPOs of the 300 reported receiving income from both the funding bodies. Table 14 indicates the number of NPOs in the fields of service that reported receiving income from both the Community Chest and the National Lottery on their annual financial statements.

**Table 14: Fields that had NPOs that received income from both National Lottery and Community Chest**

<b>Fields of Service</b>	<b>Received donations from both Community Chest and National Lottery</b>
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	5
Development and Housing	7
Family Services	3
Handicapped	3
Health	1
Religion	1
Self Help and Other Personal Services	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>

When looking at the above figures, the researcher found that the Community Chest mostly funds Development and Housing and Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care fields of service. The National Lottery mostly funds the field, Development and Housing, followed by Culture and Recreation, Handicapped and Health fields of service. The reason Community Chest and National Lottery favour the stated fields is unclear; however fields receiving more funding from these entities may be due to these fields being more effective in compiling the required documentation (financial statements) when applying for funding or these fields are seen as favourable fields to be supporting.

A further breakdown of the NPOs receiving income from either National Lottery or Community Chest found that only 84 organisations received funding from these two organisations. This equates to only 28% of NPOs in the Western Cape received funding from these two funding bodies. Table 15 showing a summary of the number of NPOs receiving funding from one or both of Community Chest or National Lottery is given next.

**Table 15: Summary of NPOs which received funding from National Lottery and Community Chest**

Fields of Service	Total NPOs
NPOs receiving either National Lottery or Community Chest	84
NPOs receiving National Lottery but not Community Chest	47
NPOs receiving Community Chest but not National Lottery	15
NPOs receiving both National Lottery and Community Chest	22

The number of NPOs that received funding from the two bodies is low. However the most surprising was that no NPO reported receiving funding from the National Development Agency. Previous research found that 10% of respondents received funding from the National Development Agency (Adams, 2006:60). Lotvonen (2005:77) found that 35% of the respondents in their study received funding from the National Development Agency.

It is important to note that this figure could be low because the financial statements were unclear when describing who the funding was received from, therefore more organisations could have received funding from these two bodies. This low percentage, however, does support the already-stated claim that funding in South Africa is decreasing (Hochfeld, 2010).

#### **5.4.4 Other Revenue**

This is a residual ratio of all revenue that has not been classified by the organisations. This revenue makes up the majority of revenue, and is due to the fact that not all organisations classified or specified their sources of revenue received. It should be noted that not much can be drawn from this ratio. However the researcher wanted to note the significant amount of revenue that could not be analysed due to poor financial reporting, found throughout the research process. Here again the need for improved financial reports becomes evident. Table 16 presents the amount of income received per field for each year that had an unknown source (the annual financial statement did not indicate from whom the income was received).

**Table 16: Other revenue received that has an unknown source**

<b>Fields of Service</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
Animal Protection	82%	88%	88%
Business and Professional Association	99%	100%	100%
Child Welfare, Child Services and Day Care	73%	75%	74%
Culture and Recreation	78%	78%	89%
Development and Housing	90%	90%	91%
Education and Research	69%	48%	53%
Elderly	94%	93%	94%
Emergency and Relief	45%	61%	32%
Environment	92%	86%	96%
Family Services	51%	45%	68%
Handicapped	40%	54%	62%
Health	62%	59%	64%
Income Support and Maintenance	57%	60%	56%
Law , Advocacy and Politics	79%	86%	93%
Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion	63%	76%	83%
Religion	99%	99%	99%
Self Help and Other Personal Services	52%	51%	61%
Youth Services and Welfare	31%	26%	81%

The high percentage of other revenue may include funding from the private sector. Although NPOs did not classify or report this, past research has found that the private sector does fund NPOs. The study conducted by Swilling and Russell (2002:36) found that 25% of income came from the private sector.

## **5.5 Conclusion**

The chapter presented the findings of the research, showing the results of the ratios performed on the 300 NPOs. The chapter presented the findings according to the three main research aims. The chapter began with the finding of poor financial reporting within the NPO sector. The standard of financial reporting set the tone for the further analysis, in that the analysis was limited due to the inadequate financial reporting. The findings mainly showcased the lack of clarification and classification of revenue on the Income Statements, but also showed the inconsistent reporting between annual reports. The second finding consisted of reporting the results from the four financial ratios to determine how long NPOs would survive if funding ceased. The financial ratios showed that NPOs rely heavily on funding and that the majority of NPOs do not save or have enough reserves in cash to carry them through the following financial year if no funding is received. The concern that NPOs are not financially secure or financially sustainable was increased when nearly half of the NPOs within the study had a defensive ratio below 6. Therefore meaning that many NPOs could only operate for a further 6 months if funding ceased. From the findings of the financial



ratios, it would appear that the fields of service that were the most financially sustainable were Environment, Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion, Culture and Recreation and Health. The field of Culture and Recreation would stand out amongst those four, because not only did it perform well on the defensive ratio, but the field had a high percentage of income from donations, as well as not being the lowest field to receive income from government. The chapter ended with the analysis of the sources of income for NPOs. The sources of income were compromised by the first finding in the research. However the researcher found that fundraising within NPOs was inadequate and almost non-existent when analysing the sources of income. The following and last chapter present the researchers recommendations based on the finding of the research from this chapter. The chapter highlights the findings according to the three aims of the study, followed by relevant recommendations. The recommendations focus on:

- Improving the condition and accuracy of financial reporting by creating an annual financial statement template for NPOs;
- Urging government to increase their financial support of NPOs ; and
- Increasing fundraising amongst NPOs.

The final chapter of the dissertation will close with some concluding remarks from the research process.

## Chapter 6 Recommendations and Conclusions

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### 6.1 The Condition (accuracy and consistency) of Financial Reporting within NPOS in the Western Cape

The research process as well as the actual research findings showed that many NPOs within the Western Cape have poor financial reporting abilities and expertise. The annual financial statements lack accuracy in that figures from year to year were not the same. Reasons for the inconsistent figures were not accounted for in the financial notes of the annual financial statements. To be more precise, the balance sheet of some NPO's did not balance, which proves worrying because ensuring the balance sheet balances is a basic accounting principle. Therefore by finding so many that did not balance is concerning, and the ability of those compiling the documents comes into question. The clarity on the income statement proved even more problematic. Many income statements did not include the source of their revenue. There was no conformity among the NPOs, in that each NPO compiled their annual financial statements differently. The income statements amongst the NPOs had no uniformity in the breakdown of their income and expenses. Each NPO captured and reported their income and expenditure in their own unique way.

Due to the lack of consistency and lack of clarity the annual financial statements were difficult to read. The annual financial statements are meant to communicate to the reader the financial position or wellbeing of the NPO, however the poor financial reporting makes it extremely difficult to accurately discern the position or wellbeing of a NPO. The finding that financial reporting amongst NPOs is poor is extremely worrying. This is because not only are annual financial statements key tools for attracting funders, but it talks to a lack of financial knowledge and management within NPOs. The lack of knowledge and management is greatly concerning in light of the reality that financial sustainability is essential today for the survival of NPOs.

The finding calls for increased attention to the financial management of NPOs, but to continue with the aim of this research, the attention is given to the actual financial reporting. In order to create a more consistent, accurate and conformed method of financial reporting, the researcher recommends that a template is created for annual financial reporting within NPOs.

### **6.1.1 Template for Annual Financial Reporting within NPOs**

As the researcher went through over 900 annual financial statements from the NPO sector in the Western Cape, the importance of implementing a standard for financial reporting in the NPO sector became apparent. Creating a standard of best practise would be achieved through developing a template for the annual financial statements of NPOs. The template would serve as a guide when drawing up the annual financial statements. In order to create the template, a conference could be held. The conference would create the space for the planning and creation of a financial template for NPOs. Key stakeholders, such as financial consultant, NPOs and relevant government officials, would have to be present for their input into this process. Through the conference a standard of best practise should be developed for financial reporting within NPOs.

The need for a standard is so that organisations themselves can better understand how financial statements are meant to be prepared. It is also important to have a set standard so that NPOs can begin to create comparability and consistency as a sector. Organisations should be able to compare their own functioning with that of other organisations in the sector so that they can measure their own success more effectively. This would also provide a useful tool when it comes to attracting funders. If organisations have consistency in their measurements, they will be able to identify trends and track their performance which will, in turn, influence their decision making and money management. Organisations should also be able to compare themselves against other organisations within their field so as to provide them with context and relevance resulting in competently run NPOs. Organisations currently have such diverse ways of reporting and recording their financial statements that it is difficult to confidently make comparisons between them.

When the researcher talks about a standard of best practise, she is referring to having a template for NPOs to follow. Just as the private sector follows procedures outlined by the International Financial Reporting Standards, so should the NPO sector. The researcher acknowledges that there is a Code of Good Practice for South Africa NPOs, however this code does not provide much support and guidance when it comes to the compiling of annual financial statements.

The researcher understands that NPOs are voluntary and often spontaneous in their creation, and this standard does not intend to destroy that. Rather, it is intended to be a measure of

achievement. All NPOs, even those just beginning, should have the goal, aim and hope that they can be self-sustainable and efficiently and effectively run. They should strive to conduct themselves as prescribed by a standard of best practise.

The standard of best practise could in practise be an actual template that NPOs followed when compiling their financial statements. The template would ensure that each year, the same accounting method was used, and that income and expenditure would be clearly classified.

A standard of best practise may be difficult to adapt or implement, but having a standard or template could also be a great guide for organisations unsure of how to compile annual financial statements. Furthermore, a template will allow all employees to have a basic understanding of the financial statements, as they would all follow a basic pattern which will allow professionals from all fields in the NPO sector to be able to read and evaluate all financial statements using the same methodology.

The necessity for a standard or template for financial reporting for NPOs would not only assist those who compile the financial documents, but should reduce the lack of clarification and classification as well as inconsistency of financial statements. The template should include guidelines so that NPOs know how to classify their income stream as well as make notes as to why figures may be different from previous years. The researcher would go so far as to recommend that the template be part of legislation. Amendments should be made to the NPO Organisations Act, 1997, to include a financial template for NPOs so that they know exactly what is expected and what to include and how to write up their annual financial statements.

## **6.2 The Length of Time NPOs would Continue to Function if their Funding Ceased**

On average if funding stopped in 2011 NPOs would survive for 9 months. For the year 2012, if funding stopped, on average NPOs would survive for 8 months, and for the year 2013, if funding stopped NPOs would survive (on average) for 8 months. A closer analysis showed that for 2013, 11 of the 18 fields had a defensive ratio below 6, which means that the NPOs within the 11 fields could only survive for 6 months or less if funding stopped. The 11 fields

represented 48.3% of the research population for 2013 that would last less than 6 months if funding stopped. In order to improve the defensive interval or increase the number of months NPOs could survive without any funding, would be dependant on savings. However with this ratio it is important not to lose sight of the fact that NPOs are not for profit organisations. Therefore, even though it is essential to ensure financial security and increase financial sustainability, it cannot be at the expense of providing necessary aid to those who need it. This translates into finding a balance between financially planning for the future, while simultaneously ensuring that service delivery is not being sacrificed. NPOs have to increase their income generating ability so that they can continue to provide adequate service delivery, while creating cash reserves to sustain them when funding is tight. Increasing financial sustainability is reliant on increasing income. NPOs increase their income by either increasing their fundraising efforts, or by increasing the amount of money they receive from funding bodies, such as government or Community Chest. The increase in funding, in this dissertation, talks to an increase in fundraising, as well as increased financial support from government. These two issues will be discussed within the next section of this chapter.

### **6.3 Sources of Income among NPOs in the Western Cape**

The actual sources of income for NPOs was unclear due to the poor financial reporting, however the findings did suggest that income received from donations is highest, followed by government funding then fundraising income. The income received from donations as a percentage of total income was:

- 2013: 13%;
- 2012: 11%; and
- 2011: 9%.

The income received from government as a percentage of total income was:

- 2013: 7%;
- 2012: 8%; and
- 2011: 5%.

The income received from fundraising as a percentage of total income was:

- 2013: 2%;
- 2012: 3%; and
- 2011: 3%.

The majority of income was not classified, therefore an accurate description of the sources of income was not able to be done. However the results are still troublesome. The most concerning was the level of financial support from government. Many would argue that NPOs provide a service that government should actually be providing. On that premise, government should be the greatest supporter of NPOs, and should be greatly invested in the survival of NPOs across the country. With that being said, the researcher does acknowledge the vast number of NPOs within South Africa that are competing for funding. Therefore the financial burden cannot fall to government sources alone. Here-in lies the responsibility of each NPO to prioritise and increase their funding methods. The findings regarding the sources of income lead to two main recommendations: increased financial support from government and urging NPOs to see fundraising as a necessity to financial security and survival. It is important to note that the following recommendations are related to the findings regarding the defensive interval. By increasing revenue NPOs may begin to create a financial space for themselves so that they can save more and make more financially sustainable decisions.

#### **6.3.1 Increased Financial Support from Government**

NPOs across the country provide essential services to vulnerable people groups, as well as run programmes and as such are leading role players in community development efforts. As this research has shown, NPOs cover a diverse and large scope of service delivery (fields of service). It would even be argued that NPOs are providing the services or doing the work that government is actually responsible for, therefore it is appalling that the government provides such a low level of financial support for NPOs. The South African government has received criticism of their financial management and wasteful spending, which is frustrating when their responsibility to NPOs is being neglected. By increasing government's financial assistance for NPOs, NPOs should be viewed as government's investments, therefore hopefully resulting in an increased concern and desire to ensure NPOs become financially secure and sustainable.

Apart from the actual financial assistance, the process of applying for funding from government should be less tiresome and stress provoking. Many respondents from many studies confirm the difficulty of receiving funding from government. The process, procedures and forms are unclear and confusing, which in and of itself needs to change. Funding is

competitive enough without these obstacles. The actual application thereof should not deter NPOs from at least applying for funding from government.

#### **6.3.1.1 Increasing the Financial Assistance from the National Development Agency (NDA) and the National Lottery**

The National Development Agency (NDA) and National Lottery (NL) are state related funding bodies. The findings of this research indicated an inadequate amount of financial support was given from these state affiliated bodies. The NDA and NL have a financial obligation to support NPOs, therefore their financial assistance has to increase. Their lack of financial support has to be addressed. The Department of Social Development and other relevant governmental departments have to hold these two funding bodies accountable for their poor financial assistance. The reason for their insufficient financial support needs to be discovered, assessed and then a plan of corrective action must be put in place. If the reason for poor financial support is due to a complicated application process, the process itself must be examined and simplified. Bureaucracy cannot be the reason for poor financial assistance. Furthermore, if the limited funding is related to poor financial management within the two organisations, government has to increase governance and accountability within these organisations. The NDA and NL have a financial responsibility to NPOs which cannot be ignored or concealed.

#### **6.3.2 Fundraising: a NPO necessity**

The findings from the research show poor efforts in fundraising by NPOs. The finding was compounded by the finding that funding from government was low. The inadequate funding highlights the necessity to improve fundraising within NPOs. In order to increase their fundraising efforts, NPOs need to see fundraising as an essential component of the everyday functioning of the organisation. This may in turn result in organisations employing personnel to fulfil the fundraising needs of the organisation. In order for the fundraising personnel to be effective there needs to be relevant training, specialised skill development and sufficient support from the organisation itself.

In light of the competitive market for NPOs, fundraising within NPOs should aim to create new ways in finding or creating funding. Fundraising can no longer only be large functions where the organisation hosts dinner and entertainment. Persons trained in fundraising

techniques, methods and even marketing need to become part of the norm within NPOs, so that NPOs can begin to create innovative ways to attract funders and raise money.

The increase in fundraising means that organisations would increase their self generated income, which in turn would improve the organisation's defensive interval or ability to survive if external funding stopped.

## **6.4 Concluding Remarks**

The research has shown that NPOs in the Western Cape are not sustainable and that, as a sector, their survival is at risk. Funding within South Africa appears to be decreasing, especially funding received from government sources. Although funding decreases, the need for NPOs' services increases. Therefore efforts to support and enable the survival of NPOs have become essential. The majority of NPOs are vulnerable to closure if funding continues to decrease. NPOs are not functioning sustainably enough to ensure their survival. Part of the problem is the significant lack of fundraising within NPOs. NPOs need to increase their fundraising efforts so that their dependence on donations and grants may be relieved. The South African government has implemented incentives for the private sector to come alongside NPOs by creating tax incentives, but this effort is not enough. The Non Profit sector appears liquid and even solvent, in that they are capable of paying off both short and long term obligations and debt. This is vital when talking to sustainability and survival; however this strength is offset by the majority of NPOs only having enough cash to sustain them for five months should funding cease. NPOs have a poor savings capacity, which is a complex issue given the nature of the NPO sector. However, the need to create sustainability and increase financial independence within NPOs requires saving within the sector.

The analysis regarding sources of income was compromised due to the finding that the financial reporting within NPOs was lacking. The financial reporting lacked accuracy in that there was inconsistent information on the balance sheet from year to year. The financial reporting also lacked clarity in that they failed to clearly communicate the exact sources of funding. The poor quality of the financial reporting made it difficult to examine the true sources of income and the main financial supporters within NPOs. The poor condition of financial reporting resulted in the recommendation of an annual financial statement template for NPOs. The template would be an attempt to create a standard of best practice amongst financial reporting within NPOs.



The sources of income may have been compromised, but what the research did find was that funding from government was extremely low. The majority of revenue within NPOs was unclassified, but on average for the three year period, donations were the highest percentage of the total revenue from the total data collected. The findings were concerning, because in the midst of financial challenges, NPOs now more than ever need financial assistance or support. Government especially has to ensure that they are adequately supporting NPOs, because they are the organisations working towards development and social upliftment within the country. Not only does Government need to increase their support, but NPOs too need to realise their responsibility in pushing their own fundraising efforts.

The value and role NPOs play within the Western Cape is essential, therefore the research of their financial sustainability and security has become vital. Through financial research of NPOs the hope is that awareness would increase and that positive financial changes within NPOs will begin.

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# Appendix A: Research Data and Analysis

#	Name of NPO	Type of NPO	Annual Financial Statement Category	2013	2012	2011	Check	Ratios	Formula	2013	2012	2011
1	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Total Assets	2 681 044.00	2 933 821.00	2 216 794.00		Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	2.85	2.52	1.98
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	913 828.00	630 682.00	338 153.00		Solvency Ratio	(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	0.14	0.11	-0.21
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Total Liabilities	1 767 216.00	2 302 939.00	1 878 641.00	Check	Defensive Interval	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12)	3.66	3.72	3.50
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Current Assets	1 845 545.00	1 744 545.00	1 567 921.00		Savings Indicator	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	2%	3%	-9%
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Current Liabilities	647 102.00	691 305.00	790 217.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	0%	0%	0%
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	646 964.00	448 055.00	420 548.00		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	154 897.00	175 001.00	197 091.00		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Total Revenue (Operating Income)	6 159 203.00	5 771 487.00	4 865 226.00		Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	10%	8%	8%
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	90%	92%	92%
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Revenue Other	586 453.00	472 003.00	384 442.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Total Expenses	5 572 750.00	5 299 484.00	4 480 784.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Total Expenses	6 058 464.00	5 625 361.00	5 373 361.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	100 739.00	145 636.00	-508 135.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	142 141.00	117 086.00	115 680.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
2	Campbii Farm Community Hermanus NPC	Handicapped	Salaries Expense	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Total Assets	1 780 273.00	1 931 505.00	2 522 475.00		Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	26.08	5.05	27.92
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 778 934.00	1 916 419.00	2 519 258.00		Solvency Ratio	(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	-155.73	-28.16	-231.98
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Total Liabilities	1 339.00	15 086.00	3 217.00	Check	Defensive Interval	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12)	0.40	0.98	0.78
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Current Assets	34 916.00	76 231.00	89 818.00		Savings Indicator	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	-20%	-47%	-55%
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Current Liabilities	1 339.00	15 086.00	3 217.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	0%	0%	0%
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	1 339.00	15 086.00	3 217.00		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	18 238.00	18 238.00	11 023.00		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Total Revenue (Operating Income)	844 876.00	493 143.00	618 374.00		Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	0%	1%	49%
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	99%	51%
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Revenue Other	3 000.00	5 236.00	302 047.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Total Expenses	841 876.00	487 907.00	316 327.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Total Expenses	1 060 000.00	932 084.00	316 327.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-215 124.00	-438 941.00	-769 122.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Cheshire Homes - South Africa	Handicapped	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	6 608.00	14 080.00	22 854.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
3	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Salaries Expense	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Total Assets	1 686 200.00	1 830 973.00	1 748 567.00		Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	3.41	2.63	2.01
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 518 604.00	1 545 302.00	1 463 087.00		Solvency Ratio	(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	0.18	0.49	1.24
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Total Liabilities	167 396.00	285 671.00	285 480.00	Check	Defensive Interval	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12)	0.91	3.91	2.66
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Current Assets	571 192.00	752 024.00	574 251.00		Savings Indicator	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	0%	4%	13%
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Current Liabilities	167 396.00	285 671.00	285 480.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	0%	0%	0%
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	167 396.00	285 671.00	285 480.00		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	1%	12%	20%
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	634 342.00	587 339.00	510 959.00		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	1%	3%	4%
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Total Revenue (Operating Income)	7 518 588.00	2 389 395.00	2 921 706.00		Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	3%	9%	4%
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Revenue from Government Grants	44 964.00	275 116.00	560 444.00		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	96%	76%	71%
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Revenue from Fund Raising	78 756.00	82 674.00	126 974.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	210 386.00	205 422.00	124 381.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Revenue Other	7 184 462.00	1 826 083.00	2 087 907.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Total Expenses	7 545 066.00	2 307 081.00	2 568 558.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-26 498.00	82 214.00	333 147.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Quasar Trust	Handicapped	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	56 822.00	58 303.00	21 222.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
4	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Salaries Expense	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Total Assets	4 894 675.00	3 625 735.00	3 432 188.00		Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	148.58	94.53	102.22
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	4 678 295.00	3 398 593.00	3 211 379.00		Solvency Ratio	(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	232	1.84	4.40
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Total Liabilities	216 380.00	227 142.00	220 809.00	Check	Defensive Interval	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12)	8.84	8.53	8.07
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Current Assets	3 320 557.00	2 954 821.00	2 547 883.00		Savings Indicator	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	7%	5%	21%
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Current Liabilities	22 349.00	31 259.00	24 926.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	0.04	0.06	0.06
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	13 106.00	24 116.00	22 823.00		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	81%	80%	41%
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	12 840.00	75 776.00	62 937.00		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	1%	1%	2%
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Total Revenue (Operating Income)	4 802 672.00	4 359 701.00	4 577 603.00		Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	11%	10%	9%
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Revenue from Government Grants	3 886 999.00	3 506 677.00	1 889 089.00		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	7%	9%	47%
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Revenue from Fund Raising	49 989.00	59 080.00	84 064.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	534 139.00	421 742.00	433 544.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Revenue Other	331 545.00	372 202.00	2 170 906.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Total Expenses	4 507 534.00	4 154 563.00	3 786 861.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	295 138.00	205 138.00	790 742.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	207 889.00	212 358.00	181 106.00		No Ratio	No Ratio			
	Moravian Church in South Africa	Handicapped	Salaries Expense	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio			









17	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Total Assets	919 547.48	913 547.54	944 710.09	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator	9.02 -0.66 9.94 -11%	17.42 -1.73 10.16 0.03	21.97 11.32 11.01 0.02
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	866 534.34	884 833.70	921 650.10	Check	Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	0%	6%	7%
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Total Liabilities	53 013.14	28 713.84	23 059.99	Check	Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Current Assets	478 365.73	500 186.92	505 562.39	Check	Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	96%	90%	90%
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Current Liabilities	53 013.14	28 713.84	23 059.99	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	53 013.14	28 713.84	23 059.99	Check	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	6%	7%
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	24 820.75	19 912.00	22 889.20	Check	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Total Revenue (Operating Income)	513 986.28	515 547.10	784 682.85	Check	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	4%	4%	3%
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Revenue from Government Grants	-	30 000.00	52 554.00	Check	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	96%	90%	90%
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	20 295.00	21 784.75	25 095.95	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Revenue Other	493 691.28	463 862.35	707 032.90	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Total Expenses	577 354.26	591 028.04	551 977.32	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-63 567.98	-75 380.94	232 705.53	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	28 280.52	25 701.93	28 247.26	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult persons with Disabilities	Handicapped	Salaries Expense	-	-	-	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
18	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Total Assets	4 516 788.00	3 619 934.00	3 598 294.00	Check	Current Ratio	2.58	8.82	10.63
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	2 174 804.00	2 038 555.00	1 983 407.00	Check	Solvency Ratio	0.12	0.12	0.45
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Total Liabilities	2 341 984.00	1 581 379.00	1 614 887.00	Check	Defensive Interval	6.67	4.31	5.19
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Current Assets	2 383 504.00	1 376 329.00	1 437 652.00	Check	Savings Indicator	3%	1%	19%
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Current Liabilities	925 456.00	156 068.00	135 247.00	Check	No Ratio	0.52	0.44	0.45
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	902 802.00	21 186.00	135 247.00	Check	Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	11%	0%	0%
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	76 513.00	61 813.00	25 665.00	Check	Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	15%	16%	9%
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Total Revenue (Operating Income)	4 423 581.00	3 887 675.00	3 963 891.00	Check	Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	18%	18%	16%
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Revenue from Government Grants	478 650.00	-	-	Check	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	56%	66%	75%
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Revenue from Fund Raising	668 835.00	628 121.00	340 392.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	799 624.00	684 936.00	638 373.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Revenue Other	2 478 472.00	2 574 618.00	2 987 126.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Total Expenses	4 287 333.00	3 832 527.00	3 324 375.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	136 248.00	55 148.00	639 516.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	138 776.00	128 211.00	80 389.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	The Chaeil Campaign	Handicapped	Salaries Expense	-	-	-	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
19	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Total Assets	15 454.00	12 266.00	37 632.00	Check	Current Ratio	-	-	3.59
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	15 454.00	12 266.00	36 132.00	Check	Solvency Ratio	-	-	5.29
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Total Liabilities	-	-	1 500.00	Check	Defensive Interval	0.21	0.06	0.23
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Current Assets	4 154.00	971.00	5 392.00	Check	Savings Indicator	1%	6%	-2%
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Current Liabilities	-	-	1 500.00	Check	No Ratio	-	-	0.04
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	-	1 500.00	Check	Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	80%	87%	69%
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-	Check	Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	1%	0%	0%
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Total Revenue (Operating Income)	237 657.00	217 286.00	275 045.00	Check	Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	16%	11%	27%
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Revenue from Government Grants	190 080.00	190 080.00	190 080.00	Check	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	3%	2%	4%
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Revenue from Fund Raising	2 500.00	1 050.00	-	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	36 837.00	22 884.00	74 828.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Revenue Other	8 240.00	3 272.00	10 137.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Total Expenses	234 469.00	205 020.00	280 366.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	3 188.00	12 266.00	-5 321.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	9 164.00	13 543.00	13 258.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Theminkosi Daycare Centre	Handicapped	Salaries Expense	112 500.00	90 000.00	95 000.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
20	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Total Assets	3 154 709.00	3 887 765.00	3 843 921.73	Check	Current Ratio	37.81	17.52	43.16
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	3 147 959.00	3 870 285.00	3 842 919.15	Check	Solvency Ratio	-114.66	1.33	241.10
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Total Liabilities	6 750.00	17 500.00	1 002.58	Check	Defensive Interval	1.78	3.87	0.62
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Current Assets	255 211.00	306 549.00	43 269.67	Check	Savings Indicator	-48%	-5%	19%
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Current Liabilities	6 750.00	17 500.00	1 002.58	Check	No Ratio	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	6 750.00	17 500.00	1 002.58	Check	Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	6 444.00	239 282.00	6 584.41	Check	Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	19%	23%	14%
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Total Revenue (Operating Income)	896 802.00	905 134.00	994 679.09	Check	Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	60%	35%	29%
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-	Check	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	21%	42%	56%
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Revenue from Fund Raising	172 152.00	205 088.00	142 694.15	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	535 808.00	320 631.00	291 824.07	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Revenue Other	188 842.00	379 415.00	560 160.87	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Total Expenses	1 723 148.00	950 065.00	837 790.65	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-426 346.00	-44 931.00	156 888.44	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	52 410.00	68 158.00	84 836.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Wallace Anderson Home	Handicapped	Salaries Expense	516 145.00	510 014.00	454 819.25	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio



25	Carel Du Toit - Trust Fonds vir die Habilitasie van Handicapped	Handicapped	Total Assets Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus) Total Liabilities Current Assets Accounts Payable (trade creditors) Accounts Receivable (trade debtors) Total Revenue (Operating Income) Revenue from Government Grants Revenue from Fund Raising Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships Revenue Other Total Expenses Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit) Depreciation (Positive Amount) Salaries Expense	3 204 596.00 2 408 747.00 795 849.00 3 022 128.00 795 849.00 795 849.00 5 948 363.00 1 349 885.00 392 934.00 2 729 847.00 1 475 897.00 5 350 150.00 598 213.00 10 368.00 2 358 966.00	2 366 941.00 1 810 534.00 556 407.00 2 317 954.00 556 407.00 556 407.00 5 434 212.00 1 307 527.00 313 475.00 2 284 511.00 1 528 699.00 5 803 132.00 -368 920.00 7 688.00 2 045 179.00	2 400 952.00 2 179 448.00 221 504.00 2 347 696.00 221 504.00 221 504.00 5 842 809.00 1 026 740.00 377 772.00 821 365.00 3 616 932.00 5 748 107.00 94 702.00 1 550.00 1 931 074.00	Check Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	3.80 0.76 6.78 11% 23% 7% 46% 25% 0.25 0.24 24% 6% 42% 28% 10.60	4.17 -0.65 4.79 -5% 2% 0.09 18% 6% 14% 62%	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses No Ratio Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -
26	Yizani Sakhe Organisation	Health	Total Assets Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus) Total Liabilities Current Assets Accounts Payable (trade creditors) Accounts Receivable (trade debtors) Total Revenue (Operating Income) Revenue from Government Grants Revenue from Fund Raising Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships Revenue Other Total Expenses Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit) Depreciation (Positive Amount) Salaries Expense	11 882.00 11 882.00 - - - - - - - - - - - - 11 882.00	31 741.00 31 741.00 - 19 859.00 - - - - - - - - - - 11 882.00	11 882.00 11 882.00 - - - - - - - - - - - - 11 882.00	Check Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -			
27	The Victoria Hospital Staff Development Charity	Health	Total Assets Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus) Total Liabilities Current Assets Accounts Payable (trade creditors) Accounts Receivable (trade debtors) Total Revenue (Operating Income) Revenue from Government Grants Revenue from Fund Raising Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships Revenue Other Total Expenses Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit) Depreciation (Positive Amount) Salaries Expense	1 154 292.00 1 154 292.00 - 1 154 292.00 - - 621 376.00 - - - - - - - 1 154 292.00	1 080 935.00 1 078 237.00 2 698.00 1 080 935.00 2 698.00 - - - - - - - - - 1 080 935.00	1 046 629.00 1 040 163.00 6 446.00 1 046 628.00 6 446.00 - - - - - - - - - 1 046 628.00	Check Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- - 25.40 14% 0% 0% 79% 21% 0.00 0.00 0% 3% 61% 36% 162.37	400.64 14.10 23.84 7% 0.00 0% 0% 0% 0.00 0% 0% 63% 37%	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses No Ratio Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -
28	Veisol Trust	Health	Total Assets Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus) Total Liabilities Current Assets Accounts Payable (trade creditors) Accounts Receivable (trade debtors) Total Revenue (Operating Income) Revenue from Government Grants Revenue from Fund Raising Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships Revenue Other Total Expenses Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit) Depreciation (Positive Amount) Salaries Expense	106 401.00 83 181.00 23 250.00 86 677.00 23 250.00 23 250.00 69 700.00 1 039 114.00 - - - - - - 1 039 114.00	132 293.00 109 998.00 22 295.00 118 540.00 22 295.00 22 295.00 109 233.00 1 001 757.00 - - - - - - 1 001 757.00	113 017.00 98 253.00 14 764.00 103 188.00 14 764.00 14 764.00 64 315.00 1 039 114.00 - - - - - - 1 039 114.00	Check Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	3.73 0.55 1.01 1.58 0% 0% 1% 99% 0.22 0% 0% 0% 0% 1% 100%	5.32 4.72 1.10 1.21 1% 0% 0% 100% 0.17 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 100%	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses No Ratio Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -











































101	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Total Assets	1 259 891.00	1 343 826.00	1 747 800.00		Current Ratio		Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	95.08	84.44	254.63
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 257 289.00	1 342 438.00	1 746 817.00	Check	Solvency Ratio		Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	-36.87	-259.33	125.34
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Total Liabilities	2 604.00	1 385.00	983.00		Defensive Interval		Current Assets - Total Expenses/Total Expenses	3.55	2.12	4.98
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Current Assets	2 47 577.00	117 286.00	250 304.00		Savings Indicator		(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Revenue	-11%	-54%	20%
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	2 604.00	1 389.00	983.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	2 604.00	1 389.00	983.00		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	23%	40%	17%
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	740 453.00	303 937.00	726 774.00		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	5%	8%	2%
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Revenue from Government Grants	166 679.00	121 579.00	125 008.00		Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	58%	5%	70%
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Revenue from Fund Raising	34 401.00	23 423.00	14 064.00		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue		Other Revenue/Total Revenue	15%	47%	11%
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	430 846.00	15 965.00	508 971.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Revenue Other	108 527.00	142 970.00	78 331.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Total Expenses	836 466.00	664 140.00	603 561.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-86 014.00	-360 203.00	123 213.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	Wellington Society for the Aged	Elderly	Salaries Expense	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
102	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Total Assets	61 016.00	64 981.00	56 495.00		Current Ratio		Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	-	-	-
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	61 016.00	64 981.00	56 495.00	Check	Solvency Ratio		Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	-	-	-
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Total Liabilities	-	-	-		Defensive Interval		(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	84.36	165.21	149.56
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Current Assets	61 016.00	64 981.00	56 495.00		Savings Indicator		No Ratio	133%	338%	253%
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	20 203.00	20 680.00	16 004.00		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	45%	55%	52%
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-		Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	49%	39%	38%
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Revenue from Fund Raising	9 035.00	11 424.00	8 375.00		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue		Other Revenue/Total Revenue	6%	6%	9%
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	10 000.00	8 000.00	6 150.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Revenue Other	1 166.00	1 256.00	1 479.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Total Expenses	8 679.00	4 720.00	4 533.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	11 524.00	15 960.00	11 471.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Sunday Inner Circle	Elderly	Salaries Expense	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
103	Robin Trust	Elderly	Total Assets	3 064 527.00	2 419 689.00	2 032 137.00		Current Ratio		Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	1.04	1.13	1.14
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	497 926.00	389 488.00	292 775.00	Check	Solvency Ratio		Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	0.08	0.06	0.04
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Total Liabilities	2 566 601.00	2 030 201.00	1 739 356.00		Defensive Interval		(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	2.96	3.15	3.32
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Current Assets	2 663 691.00	2 301 145.00	1 976 844.00		Savings Indicator		No Ratio	1%	1%	1%
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	2 566 601.00	2 030 201.00	1 739 356.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	0.84	0.84	0.86
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	954 165.00	848 195.00	747 061.00		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	827 992.00	758 559.00	819 396.00		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Revenue from Government Grants	10 903 053.00	8 876 542.00	7 190 893.00		Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	0%	0%	1%
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue		Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	99%
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Revenue Other	5 420.00	23 517.00	65 033.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Total Expenses	10 897 633.00	8 853 025.00	7 125 860.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	10 794 615.00	8 779 835.00	7 141 951.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	108 435.00	96 707.00	48 942.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Salaries Expense	87 315.00	31 280.00	15 522.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	Robin Trust	Elderly	Total Assets	1 616 258.00	1 346 600.00	1 321 955.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
104	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Total Assets	49 322 479.00	46 797 238.00	46 909 634.00		Current Ratio		Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	2.20	17.63	27.32
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	47 742 653.00	46 194 749.00	46 420 832.00	Check	Solvency Ratio		Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	1.00	-0.29	-0.21
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Total Liabilities	1 579 826.00	602 489.00	488 802.00		Defensive Interval		(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	6.20	21.22	31.37
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Current Assets	3 480 471.00	10 619 280.00	13 351 683.00		Savings Indicator		No Ratio	23%	-4%	-4%
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	1 579 826.00	602 489.00	488 802.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	0.03	0.01	0.01
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	1 321 457.00	486 884.00	388 135.00		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	342 123.00	288 934.00	214 784.00		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Revenue from Government Grants	8 280 930.00	5 779 096.00	4 917 151.00		Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	3%	1%	4%
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue		Other Revenue/Total Revenue	97%	99%	96%
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Revenue Other	225 869.00	33 125.00	190 713.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Total Expenses	8 055 061.00	5 745 971.00	4 726 438.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	6 733 026.00	6 005 175.00	5 108 220.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	1 547 904.00	-226 083.00	-191 089.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Salaries Expense	34 817.00	53 004.00	89 505.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Total Assets	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Total Liabilities	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Current Assets	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		
	The Princess Christian Home	Elderly	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	No Ratio		



109	Fish Hoek Association for the Welfare of the Eld Elderly	Total Assets Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus) Total Liabilities Current Assets Current Liabilities Accounts Payable (trade creditors) Accounts Receivable (trade debtors) Total Revenue ( Operating Income) Revenue from Government Grants Revenue from Fund Raising Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships Revenue Other Total Expenses Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit) Depreciation (Positive Amount) Salaries Expense	31 928 559.00 30 844 134.00 1 084 425.00 5 836 954.00 1 084 425.00 1 084 425.00 153 970.00 24 123 326.00 - 459 500.00 23 663 826.00 21 491 390.00 2 631 938.00 31 189.00	27 954 965.00 26 672 814.00 1 282 151.00 3 489 370.00 1 282 151.00 1 282 151.00 -78 876.00 21 579 644.00 - 382 231.00 21 197 413.00 19 770 533.00 1 809 111.00 90 606.00	25 994 980.00 25 281 703.00 733 277.00 9 338 060.00 733 277.00 733 277.00 6 351 359.00 18 553 737.00 - 423 321.00 18 130 416.00 16 001 292.00 2 552 445.00 108 511.00	Check Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	5.38 2.46 3.26 12% 0.03 0% 2% 0% 98% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	2.72 1.48 2.12 9% 0.05 0% 2% 0% 98% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	12.73 3.63 7.00 16% 0.03 0% 2% 0% 98% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio
110	Fish Hoek Association for the Welfare of the Eld Elderly	Total Assets Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus) Total Liabilities Current Assets Current Liabilities Accounts Payable (trade creditors) Accounts Receivable (trade debtors) Total Revenue ( Operating Income) Revenue from Government Grants Revenue from Fund Raising Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships Revenue Other Total Expenses Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit) Depreciation (Positive Amount) Salaries Expense	35 583 251.00 35 501 938.00 81 313.00 35 464 715.00 79 238.00 - 286 703.00 27 483 755.00 - 397 432.00 2 806 443.00 24 289 860.00 22 592 180.00 4 901 675.00 446 460.00	27 048 652.00 26 709 061.00 339 591.00 26 871 270.00 311 043.00 - 277 663.00 24 413 922.00 - 116 620.00 2 255 462.00 22 041 820.00 17 805 748.00 2 293 672.00 545 086.00	13 059 012.00 2 347 928.00 10 711 084.00 7 738 519.00 1 100 171.00 - 171 531.00 21 831 133.00 - 812 259.00 2 157 596.00 18 861 278.00 22 120 250.00 4 025 384.00 402 371.00	Check Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	447.57 65.77 18.84 22% 0.00 0% 1% 88% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	86.39 8.36 14.58 10% 0.01 0% 0% 90% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	0.73 0.41 5.22 23% 0.82 0% 4% 10% 86% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio
111	Goue Jare Dienssentrum Elderly	Total Assets Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus) Total Liabilities Current Assets Current Liabilities Accounts Payable (trade creditors) Accounts Receivable (trade debtors) Total Revenue ( Operating Income) Revenue from Government Grants Revenue from Fund Raising Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships Revenue Other Total Expenses Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit) Depreciation (Positive Amount) Salaries Expense	180 389 65 180 389 65 - 147 287 51 - - - 217 066 87 - 50 396 05 166 668 82 162 916 23 54 150 64 4 459 74	126 239 01 126 239 01 - 126 239 01 - - - 238 503 91 - 5 553 00 232 950 91 130 978 08 107 525 83 -	18 713 18 18 713 18 - 18 713 18 - - - 78 547 71 - 815 00 77 732 71 71 350 20 7 197 51 -	Check Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- - 10.85 33% 0% 0% 23% 77% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- - 11.57 82% 0% 0% 2% 98% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- - 3.15 10% 0% 0% 1% 99% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio
112	Goodwood Jubilee Memorial Homes NPC - Pro Elderly	Total Assets Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus) Total Liabilities Current Assets Current Liabilities Accounts Payable (trade creditors) Accounts Receivable (trade debtors) Total Revenue ( Operating Income) Revenue from Government Grants Revenue from Fund Raising Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships Revenue Other Total Expenses Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit) Depreciation (Positive Amount) Salaries Expense	6 923 026.00 3 703 405.00 3 219 623.00 354 366.00 3 219 623.00 233 410.00 115 676.00 5 759 765.00 - 26 502.00 5 730 125.00 6 461 110.00 -701 345.00 8 976.00	7 094 076.00 4 404 750.00 2 689 326.00 307 510.00 2 689 326.00 233 997.00 85 970.00 5 475 266.00 - 55 676.00 5 418 030.00 5 480 320.00 14 946.00 13 390.00	28 494 899.00 28 307 371.00 187 528.00 166 342.00 76 649.00 76 649.00 30 771.00 3 277 942.00 - 9 600.00 3 288 342.00 2 440 521.00 837 421.00 -	Check Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	0.11 -0.22 0.66 -11% 0.47 0% 0% 99% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	0.11 0.01 0.68 0% 0.38 0% 1% 99% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	2.17 4.47 0.82 34% 0.01 0% 0% 100% No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio





121	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Total Assets	12 040,00	11 666,00	22 014,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	-	-	-	-
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 692,00	11 666,00	22 014,00							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Total Liabilities	-	-	-							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Current Assets	8 371,00	7 321,00	9 852,00							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Current Liabilities	-	-	-							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	61 428,00	22 595,00	43 400,00							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	61 280,00	22 549,00	38 878,00							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Revenue Other	148,00	46,00	4 522,00							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Total Expenses	61 054,00	32 943,00	40 143,00							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Surplus Deficit for the year (Net operating profit)	374,00	-10 348,00	3 257,00							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	1 976,00	8 368,00	7 676,00							
	West Coast Jesus Ministry	Religion	Salaries Expense	-	-	-							
122	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Total Assets	665 920,00	731 680,00	838 323,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	-	-	-	1,11
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	665 920,00	731 680,00	778 323,00							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Total Liabilities	-	-	60 000,00							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Current Assets	13 327,00	26 508,00	66 436,00							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Current Liabilities	-	-	60 000,00							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	60 000,00							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	444 541,00	407 472,00	425 241,00							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	90 195,00	68 381,00	72 780,00							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Revenue Other	339 091,00	352 461,00	352 461,00							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Total Expenses	510 301,00	454 115,00	375 892,00							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Surplus Deficit for the year (Net operating profit)	-46 760,00	-46 643,00	49 349,00							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-							
	Villiersdorp Community Church	Religion	Salaries Expense	-	-	-							
123	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Total Assets	708 291,74	559 248,44	479 837,70	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	732,77	322,34	546,24	-
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	707 331,74	557 527,76	478 968,10							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Total Liabilities	960,00	1 720,00	869,60							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Current Assets	703 463,69	554 420,39	475 009,65							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Current Liabilities	960,00	1 720,00	869,60							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	960,00	1 720,00	869,60							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	294 443,05	227 425,67	167 606,43							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Revenue Other	294 443,05	227 425,67	167 606,43							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Total Expenses	161 867,02	148 866,01	55 585,58							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Surplus Deficit for the year (Net operating profit)	132 576,03	78 559,66	112 020,85							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-							
	Still Bay Baptist Church	Religion	Salaries Expense	-	-	-							
124	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Total Assets	10 129,00	15 537,00	11 026,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	10,15	18,43	6,88	-
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	9 629,00	15 037,00	10 526,00							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Total Liabilities	500,00	500,00	500,00							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Current Assets	5 073,00	9 216,00	3 440,00							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Current Liabilities	500,00	500,00	500,00							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	500,00	500,00	500,00							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	41 406,00	41 305,00	46 431,00							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	33 455,00	41 298,00	46 422,00							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Revenue Other	7 951,00	7,00	9,00							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Total Expenses	46 814,00	36 794,00	47 718,00							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Surplus Deficit for the year (Net operating profit)	-5 408,00	4 511,00	-1 287,00							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	1 265,00	1 265,00	1 265,00							
	Tableview Christian Church	Religion	Salaries Expense	-	-	-							

125	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Total Assets	33 186.00	32 659.00	6 591 964.00		Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	-	-	3.76
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	33 186.00	32 659.00	6 293 238.00	Check	Solvency Ratio	(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	-	-	0.03
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Total Liabilities	-	-	298 726.00	Check	Defensive Interval	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12)	0.53	0.73	3.01
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Current Assets	33 186.00	32 659.00	1 123 796.00		Savings Indicator	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	0%	2%	0%
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Current Liabilities	-	-	298 726.00	Rands or Rand/1000	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	0.05
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	216 210.00		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	335 469.00		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	-	4 484 638.00	Check	Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	8 064.00	Check	Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Revenue Other	746 972.00	548 522.00	4 484 638.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
126	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Total Expenses	746 445.00	536 461.00	4 476 574.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	527.00	12 061.00	8 064.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	12 144.00	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Revival Pentecostal Church	Religion	Salaries Expense	209 993.00	144 000.00	-		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Total Assets	1 887 117.00	1 629 914.00	1 709 727.00		Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	19.62	8.66	2.91
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 606 685.00	1 609 379.00	1 649 684.00	Check	Solvency Ratio	(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	0.34	1.59	1.83
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Total Liabilities	280 432.00	20 535.00	60 043.00	Check	Defensive Interval	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12)	0.80	0.74	1.16
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Current Assets	123 262.00	97 760.00	106 943.00		Savings Indicator	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	0%	-3%	4%
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Current Liabilities	6 284.00	11 285.00	36 792.00	Rands or Rand/1000	No Ratio	No Ratio	0.15	0.01	0.04
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	6 284.00	11 285.00	36 792.00		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	1 849 143.00	1 541 322.00	1 151 613.00		Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	6%	9%	9%
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-	Check	Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	94%	91%	91%
127	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	102 996.00	141 044.00	109 294.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Revenue Other	1 746 147.00	1 400 278.00	1 042 319.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Total Expenses	1 851 837.00	1 581 627.00	1 107 630.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-2 694.00	-40 305.00	43 983.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	97 731.00	72 930.00	65 934.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Opportunity to Serve Ministries	Religion	Salaries Expense	22 702.00	70 029.00	57 559.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Total Assets	3 580 629.00	3 546 053.00	3 542 468.00	Check	Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	0.53	0.10	0.11
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	3 505 119.00	3 487 130.00	3 522 915.00	Check	Solvency Ratio	(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	0.24	-0.63	0.48
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Total Liabilities	75 510.00	58 923.00	19 555.00		Defensive Interval	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12)	0.40	0.05	0.02
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Current Assets	40 252.00	5 676.00	2 091.00	Rands or Rand/1000	Savings Indicator	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	1%	-3%	0%
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Current Liabilities	75 510.00	58 923.00	19 553.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	0.02	0.02	0.01
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	50 328.00	23 955.00	-		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
128	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	1 929.00	1 305.00	893.00		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	1 228 940.00	1 234 765.00	1 172 452.00	Check	Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-	Check	Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Revenue Other	1 228 940.00	1 234 765.00	1 172 452.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Total Expenses	1 210 951.00	1 270 550.00	1 173 565.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	17 989.00	-35 785.00	-1 113.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	22 702.00	-1 228.00	10 433.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Logos Assembly of God Behar	Religion	Salaries Expense	-	-	-		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Total Assets	627 218.00	628 436.00	627 334.00	Check	Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	0.56	0.16	0.20
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	652 335.00	622 310.00	602 282.00	Check	Solvency Ratio	(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	2.67	-0.37	0.51
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Total Liabilities	11 534.00	42 777.00	25 052.00	Rands or Rand/1000	Defensive Interval	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12)	0.43	0.50	0.48
129	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Current Assets	6 404.00	6 893.00	25 052.00		Savings Indicator	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	17%	-10%	10%
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Current Liabilities	11 534.00	42 777.00	25 052.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	0.02	0.07	0.04
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	11 534.00	38 745.00	-		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	232.00	18 539.00		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	3%	1%	8%
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	208 468.00	149 145.00	133 946.00	Check	Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	23%	14%	18%
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	75%	85%	74%
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	5 630.00	1 355.00	10 306.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	47 406.00	21 422.00	24 415.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Revenue Other	155 432.00	126 368.00	99 225.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Total Expenses	178 443.00	165 769.00	122 294.00	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	30 025.00	-16 623.00	11 652.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	739.00	886.00	1 070.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-
	Kibbutz El-Shammah	Religion	Salaries Expense	24 890.00	21 485.00	18 911.00		No Ratio	No Ratio	-	-	-

129	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Total Assets	3 955 456.00	3 837 452.00	3 024 433.00		Current Ratio		Current Assets/Current Liabilities	-	-	-
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	3 955 456.00	3 837 452.00	3 024 433.00	Check	Solvency Ratio		(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	-	-	-
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Total Liabilities	-	-	-		Defensive Interval		Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	12.00	14.85	11.37
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Current Assets	3 349 091.00	3 059 324.00	3 024 433.00		Savings Indicator		(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	12%	16%	-4%
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Current Liabilities	-	-	-	Rands or Rand/1000	No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	3 734 509.00	2 864 885.00	3 053 198.00	Check	Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	3 347 701.00	2 471 722.00	3 190 745.00	Check	Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue		Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	386 808.00	393 163.00	-137 546.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Revenue Other	3 734 509.00	2 864 885.00	3 053 198.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Total Expenses	3 347 701.00	2 471 722.00	3 190 745.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	386 808.00	393 163.00	-137 546.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	259 293.00	237 267.00	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Gospel Ramah Church	Religion	Salaries Expense	1 172 025.00	1 016 840.00	851 347.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
130	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Total Assets	3 101 589.00	3 166 182.00	119 074.00		Current Ratio		Current Assets/Current Liabilities	1.05	1.79	1.31
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	2 855 693.00	2 985 977.00	2 863 932.00		Solvency Ratio		(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	-	0.68	0.37
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Total Liabilities	245 896.00	180 205.00	90 751.00	Check	Defensive Interval		Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	-	6.61	2.41
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Current Assets	257 479.00	322 072.00	119 074.00		Savings Indicator		(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	0%	21%	0%
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Current Liabilities	245 896.00	180 205.00	90 751.00	Rands or Rand/1000	No Ratio		No Ratio	0.08	0.06	0.76
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	-	706 355.00	592 401.00		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-	Check	No Ratio		Other Revenue/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Revenue Other	-	706 355.00	592 401.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Total Expenses	-	584 310.00	592 401.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-	122 045.00	33 208.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	East Claremont Congregational Church	Religion	Salaries Expense	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
131	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Total Assets	1 705 762.00	1 624 129.00	1 565 229.00		Current Ratio		Current Assets/Current Liabilities	34.81	37.88	30.59
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 698 446.00	1 619 862.00	1 561 717.00	Check	Solvency Ratio		(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	10.24	12.32	-9.14
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Total Liabilities	7 316.00	4 467.00	3 512.00		Defensive Interval		Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	6.05	4.72	2.99
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Current Assets	254 697.00	169 231.00	107 420.00		Savings Indicator		(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	16%	13%	-12%
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Current Liabilities	7 316.00	4 467.00	3 512.00	Rands or Rand/1000	No Ratio		No Ratio	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	7 316.00	4 467.00	3 512.00		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	583 720.00	488 532.00	380 234.00		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-		No Ratio		Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Revenue Other	583 720.00	488 532.00	380 234.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Total Expenses	504 936.00	430 587.00	430 577.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	78 784.00	57 945.00	-50 343.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-3 833.00	-2 811.00	18 228.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Comerstone Faith Ministries	Religion	Salaries Expense	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
132	Community Family Church	Religion	Total Assets	358 359.00	444 489.00	319 844.00		Current Ratio		Current Assets/Current Liabilities	-	-	-
	Community Family Church	Religion	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	358 359.00	444 489.00	319 844.00	Check	Solvency Ratio		(After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	-	-	-
	Community Family Church	Religion	Total Liabilities	-	-	-		Defensive Interval		Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	0.46	1.28	0.58
	Community Family Church	Religion	Current Assets	72 501.00	174 040.00	73 642.00		Savings Indicator		(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	-5%	8%	9%
	Community Family Church	Religion	Current Liabilities	-	-	-	Rands or Rand/1000	No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Community Family Church	Religion	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Community Family Church	Religion	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-		Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Community Family Church	Religion	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	1 788 145.00	1 756 482.00	1 648 223.00		Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue		Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Community Family Church	Religion	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-		No Ratio		Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Community Family Church	Religion	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Community Family Church	Religion	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Community Family Church	Religion	Revenue Other	1 788 145.00	1 756 482.00	1 648 223.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Community Family Church	Religion	Total Expenses	1 874 275.00	1 631 839.00	1 516 680.00		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Community Family Church	Religion	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-86 130.00	124 643.00	131 543.00	Check	No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Community Family Church	Religion	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-
	Community Family Church	Religion	Salaries Expense	-	-	-		No Ratio		No Ratio	-	-	-











149	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Total Assets	335 216,00	368 654,00	399 244,00	Check		Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator	0,03 -0,16 0,18 -10%	0,13 -0,12 0,83 -8%	0,23 -0,04 1,51 -2%
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	77 851,00	129 343,00	167 216,00			Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Total Liabilities	257 365,00	239 311,00	232 028,00			Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Current Assets	8 069,00	31 709,00	52 499,00			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	257 365,00	239 311,00	232 028,00			No Ratio			
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-			Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	473 760,00	422 447,00	410 048,00			Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue Other	473 760,00	422 447,00	410 048,00		Check	No Ratio			
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Total Expenses	525 252,00	460 320,00	418 213,00			No Ratio			
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-51 492,00	-37 873,00	-8 165,00		Check	No Ratio			
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	9 799,00	9 800,00	-			No Ratio			
	Unanyano Educare Centre	Child Welfare, CI	Salaries Expense	182 465,00	216 800,00	-			No Ratio			
150	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Total Assets	519 794,03	486 714,42	575 278,82			Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator	0,18 1,87 0,04 3%	0,31 -5,91 0,07 0,04	1,77 3,24 0,20 -12%
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	501 376,07	470 995,23	568 740,56		Check	Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Total Liabilities	18 417,96	15 719,19	6 538,26			Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Current Assets	3 336,19	4 830,28	11 586,59			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Current Liabilities	18 417,96	15 719,19	6 538,26			No Ratio			
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	18 417,96	15 719,19	6 538,26			Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-			Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	1 083 922,31	739 015,09	717 328,45			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue Other	1 083 922,31	739 015,09	717 328,45		Check	No Ratio			
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Total Expenses	1 063 541,47	836 760,42	701 787,04			No Ratio			
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	30 380,84	-97 745,33	15 541,41		Check	No Ratio			
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	4 125,00	4 823,48	5 669,25			No Ratio			
	Trioml Jeugsorg Sentrum	Child Welfare, CI	Salaries Expense	583 657,97	488 600,31	456 471,66			No Ratio			
151	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Total Assets	74 277,38	75 151,84	101 543,89			Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator	16,17 -0,45 3,41 -1%	25,80 -10,74 3,04 -11%	13,00 -0,17 5,03 -1%
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	71 077,38	73 136,84	95 574,55		Check	Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Total Liabilities	3 200,00	2 015,00	5 969,34			Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Current Assets	51 745,03	51 989,69	77 593,74			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Current Liabilities	3 200,00	2 015,00	5 969,34			No Ratio			
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-			Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	3 200,00	2 015,00	1 875,44			Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	180 138,82	182 991,49	183 226,75			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Fund Raising	803,00	700,00	-			No Ratio			
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue Other	179 335,82	182 291,49	183 226,75		Check	No Ratio			
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Total Expenses	182 198,28	205 429,20	185 226,75			No Ratio			
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-2 059,46	-22 437,71	-1 995,25		Check	No Ratio			
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	629,80	789,00	984,00			No Ratio			
	Trawal Bewaarskool, Trawal, Klawer	Child Welfare, CI	Salaries Expense	-	-	-			No Ratio			
152	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Total Assets	1 166 994,00	1 585 553,00	1 683 048,00			Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator	80,17 -19,87 11,24 -30%	11,56 -0,84 23,13 -16%	14,68 11,10 26,43 150%
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 154 882,00	1 464 309,00	1 580 851,00		Check	Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Total Liabilities	12 112,00	121 244,00	102 197,00			Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Current Assets	971 033,00	1 401 327,00	1 500 156,00			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	95%	98%	90%
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Current Liabilities	12 112,00	121 244,00	102 197,00			No Ratio			
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	12 112,00	9 399,00	14 029,00			Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-			Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	5%	2%	10%
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	726 897,00	610 514,00	1 706 283,00			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	95%	98%	90%
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	34 805,00	14 755,00	168 900,00		Check	No Ratio			
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Revenue Other	692 092,00	595 759,00	1 537 383,00			No Ratio			
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Total Expenses	1 036 324,00	727 056,00	681 216,00			No Ratio			
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-309 427,00	-116 542,00	1 025 067,00		Check	No Ratio			
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	68 817,00	14 787,00	109 390,00			No Ratio			
	Percy Bartley House	Child Welfare, CI	Salaries Expense	-	-	-			No Ratio			























193	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Development and Total Assets	946 294.00	1 238 560.00	981 248.00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	27.12	17.96	19.32
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	775 846.00	762 308.00	753 035.00					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Total Liabilities	170 448.00	476 272.00	228 213.00					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Current Assets	638 017.00	866 306.00	574 656.00					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Current Liabilities	23 529.00	48 234.00	29 738.00					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	19 956.00	44 661.00	-					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	248 108.00	464 400.00	190 057.00					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	1 541 945.00	1 561 013.00	1 711 466.00					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	1 711 466.00					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Revenue Other	1 541 945.00	1 561 013.00	1 711 466.00					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Total Expenses	1 528 407.00	1 551 740.00	1 337 085.00					
194	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	13 538.00	9 273.00	374 381.00	Check	Check	11.34	5.70	9.82
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	176 751.00	215 345.00	70 054.00					
	West Coast Business Development Centre NPO	Salaries Expense	903 199.00	830 284.00	761 264.00					
	Vision Afrika	Total Assets	1 418 908.00	631 951.00	593 396.00					
	Vision Afrika	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 418 908.00	629 951.00	593 396.00					
	Vision Afrika	Total Liabilities	-	2 000.00	-					
	Vision Afrika	Current Assets	1 220 691.00	431 298.00	494 859.00					
	Vision Afrika	Current Liabilities	-	2 000.00	-					
	Vision Afrika	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-					
	Vision Afrika	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	15 600.00	600.00	600.00					
	Vision Afrika	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	2 080 173.00	944 449.00	1 092 040.00					
	Vision Afrika	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Vision Afrika	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
195	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Development and Total Assets	1 375 736.00	695 404.00	905 193.00	Check	Check	66%	74%	84%
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	704 437.00	249 045.00	176 847.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Revenue Other	1 291 216.00	907 895.00	604 981.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Total Expenses	788 957.00	36 555.00	477 059.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	22 792.00	7 384.00	-					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	134 206.00	162 057.00	273 848.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 115 050.00	1 039 709.00	850 045.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Total Liabilities	750.00	75 351.00	5 247.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Current Assets	303 806.00	226 624.00	303 933.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Current Liabilities	750.00	75 351.00	5 247.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	750.00	75 351.00	5 247.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	117 472.00	49 081.00	34 823.00					
196	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	1 941 295.00	1 932 339.00	1 668 085.00	Check	Check	58%	54%	61%
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	820 719.00	886 063.00	655 128.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Revenue Other	1 120 576.00	1 046 276.00	1 012 957.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Total Expenses	1 865 954.00	1 742 675.00	1 538 538.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	75 341.00	189 664.00	129 547.00					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-					
	Tygerberg Service Centre NPO	Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Total Assets	2 231.00	1 449.00	388.00					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	2 231.00	1 449.00	388.00					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Total Liabilities	-	-	-					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Current Assets	2 231.00	1 449.00	-					
197	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Current Liabilities	-	-	-	Check	Check	1.85	1.22	-
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	15 283.00	15 332.00	13 493.00					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	15 283.00	15 332.00	13 493.00					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Revenue Other	15 283.00	15 332.00	13 493.00					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Total Expenses	14 501.00	14 271.00	15 317.00					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	782.00	1 061.00	-1 824.00					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-					
	Friends of the Liberty Association - Pieterberg	Salaries Expense	-	-	5 500.00					





201	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Assets	63 326,00	4 896,00	29 683,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	-	-
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Liabilities	63 326,00	4 896,00	29 683,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Current Assets	15 325,00	4 895,00	22 996,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Current Liabilities	-	-	-					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	377 343,00	239 830,00	322 097,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Revenue from Government Grants	-	10 650,00	104 730,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Revenue from Fund Raising	-	4 500,00	-					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-					
202	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Revenue Other	377 343,00	224 660,00	205 937,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	-	-
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Expenses	318 913,00	264 617,00	322 328,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	58 430,00	-24 787,00	-323,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Depreciation (Positive Amount)	12 000,00	6 666,00	8 354,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Salaries Expense	150 200,00	141 600,00	169 400,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Assets	2 493 106,00	2 469 222,00	2 465 270,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	2 479 928,00	2 439 941,00	2 465 270,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Liabilities	13 177,00	29 281,00	-					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Current Assets	839 426,00	856 974,00	1 046 878,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Current Liabilities	13 177,00	29 281,00	-					
203	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	13 177,00	29 281,00	-	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	-	-
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	13 560,00	25 191,00	-					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	944 847,00	838 484,00	-					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Revenue from Government Grants	904 860,00	863 813,00	-					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	39 987,00	-25 320,00	-					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Depreciation (Positive Amount)	10 355,00	6 055,00	18 696,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Assets	36 965,00	33 781,00	32 853,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	31 402,00	30 888,00	29 751,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Liabilities	5 563,00	2 893,00	3 102,00					
204	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Current Assets	36 965,00	33 781,00	32 853,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/12) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	-	-
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Current Liabilities	5 563,00	2 893,00	3 102,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	5 563,00	2 893,00	3 102,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	2 473,00	2 135,00	3 664,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	166 887,00	113 428,00	118 017,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Revenue from Fund Raising	105 830,00	90 647,00	88 107,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	40 894,00	6 760,00	19 302,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Revenue Other	20 163,00	16 021,00	10 606,00					
	Owethu Vukukhanye Childrens Movement and Development and Total Expenses	170 802,00	109 455,00	105 618,00					

205	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Assets	24 905 286,00	23 913 095,00	22 611 824,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	11,51 8,18 4,34 25%	6,19 2,19 5,92 17%	4,19 1,57 5,72 45%
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	24 618 407,00	23 370 379,00	20 893 609,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Liabilities	286 879,00	542 716,00	1 718 215,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Current Assets	3 303 406,00	3 359 071,00	2 822 220,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Current Liabilities	286 879,00	542 716,00	674 305,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	69 160,00	88 903,00	103 634,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	33 405,00	9 340,00	-					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	11 395 350,00	7 978 964,00	8 561 927,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue from Government Grants	113 118,00	105 553,00	234 348,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	7 183 374,00	5 428 854,00	5 082 629,00					
206	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue Other	4 098 859,00	2 444 757,00	3 264 950,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	11,51 8,18 4,34 25%	6,19 2,19 5,92 17%	4,19 1,57 5,72 45%
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Expenses	9 131 906,00	6 805 859,00	5 919 843,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	2 263 444,00	1 173 106,00	2 642 084,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	81 814,00	13 927,00	51 817,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Assets	20 924 187,00	20 213 287,00	18 950 928,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	20 615 586,00	19 840 631,00	18 572 608,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Liabilities	308 601,00	372 657,00	378 320,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Current Assets	19 858 706,00	19 147 805,00	17 885 446,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Current Liabilities	110 945,00	145 317,00	121 881,00					
207	Learn to Earn	Development and	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	81 395,00	116 055,00	92 616,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	11,51 8,18 4,34 25%	6,19 2,19 5,92 17%	4,19 1,57 5,72 45%
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	4 771,00	91 602,00	29 834,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	5 311 314,00	5 266 683,00	4 754 938,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue from Government Grants	424 061,00	685 554,00	581 226,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	113 149,00	130 445,00	160 755,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue Other	4 774 104,00	4 402 957,00	4 012 957,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Expenses	4 536 359,00	3 998 659,00	3 071 288,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	774 955,00	1 268 024,00	1 683 650,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-					
208	Learn to Earn	Development and	Salaries Expense	1 618 788,00	1 400 224,00	1 537 265,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	11,51 8,18 4,34 25%	6,19 2,19 5,92 17%	4,19 1,57 5,72 45%
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Assets	3 208 859,00	3 526 122,00	2 619 436,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	3 208 859,00	3 483 280,00	1 264 059,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Liabilities	-	42 842,00	1 355 377,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Current Assets	1 516 389,00	776 905,00	2 555 786,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Current Liabilities	-	42 842,00	872 906,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	299 860,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	43 665,00	1 350,00	5 446,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	1 002 023,00	1 351 572,00	4 257 546,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue from Government Grants	105 800,00	84 000,00	-					
209	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	11,51 8,18 4,34 25%	6,19 2,19 5,92 17%	4,19 1,57 5,72 45%
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	259 178,00	236 090,00	620 638,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue Other	637 045,00	1 031 482,00	3 636 910,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Expenses	1 276 444,00	730 328,00	3 896 612,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-274 421,00	621 244,00	360 936,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Assets	7 474 101,00	7 578 649,00	5 130 301,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	5 356 670,00	5 257 796,00	2 151 109,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Liabilities	2 117 431,00	2 320 853,00	2 979 193,00					
210	Learn to Earn	Development and	Current Assets	448 834,00	474 413,00	33 028,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	11,51 8,18 4,34 25%	6,19 2,19 5,92 17%	4,19 1,57 5,72 45%
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Current Liabilities	107 531,00	107 992,00	96 628,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	4 322 624,00	4 129 851,00	2 802 555,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue from Government Grants	1 434 904,00	1 401 575,00	1 126 752,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue from Fund Raising	1 025 196,00	1 208 472,00	184 175,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	5 000,00	8 144,00	50 100,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Revenue Other	1 857 522,00	1 511 660,00	1 441 528,00					
	Learn to Earn	Development and	Total Expenses	4 223 750,00	3 023 164,00	2 797 714,00					

209	Institute for Social Concerns	Development and Total Assets	158 528.04	88 897.00	133 840.00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- -0.77 0.81 1.35 18% - 0% 0% 36% 64% 0% 0% 24% 76% 8%	- -0.38 0.81 1.35 -4% 0.24 0% 0% 92% 8%	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio
	Institute for Social Concerns	Development and Total Liabilities	158 528.04	74 063.00	101 927.00					
	Institute for Social Concerns	Development and Current Assets	126 628.82	14 524.00	31 913.00					
	Institute for Social Concerns	Development and Current Liabilities	-	44 053.00	73 313.00					
	Institute for Social Concerns	Development and Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-					
	Institute for Social Concerns	Development and Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Institute for Social Concerns	Development and Revenue from Government Grants	563 389.65	627 160.00	623 854.00					
	Institute for Social Concerns	Development and Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	Institute for Social Concerns	Development and Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-					
	Institute for Social Concerns	Development and Revenue Other	202 394.88	150 207.00	575 110.00					
210	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Total Assets	360 994.77	476 953.00	48 744.00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- -0.77 0.81 1.35 18% - 0% 0% 36% 64% 0% 0% 24% 76% 8%	- -0.38 0.81 1.35 -4% 0.24 0% 0% 92% 8%	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Total Liabilities	360 994.77	476 953.00	48 744.00					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Current Assets	144 089.00	21 523.00	14 420.00					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Current Liabilities	637 427.00	431 476.00	352 140.00					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	144 089.00	21 523.00	14 420.00					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	11 337.00	20 283.00	14 420.00					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	-	-	-					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Revenue from Government Grants	1 837 784.00	1 372 438.00	667 667.00					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Revenue from Fund Raising	200 000.00	-	-					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	53 002.00	-	-					
211	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Revenue Other	27 387.00	64 626.00	30 156.00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- -0.77 0.81 1.35 18% - 0% 0% 36% 64% 0% 0% 24% 76% 8%	- -0.38 0.81 1.35 -4% 0.24 0% 0% 92% 8%	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Total Liabilities	27 387.00	64 626.00	30 156.00					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Current Assets	1 557 395.00	1 307 812.00	637 509.00					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Current Liabilities	1 868 488.00	1 244 137.00	866 246.00					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-30 704.00	128 302.00	-198 579.00					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Depreciation (Positive Amount)	12 468.00	5 085.00	4 764.00					
	Inclusive Education Western Cape	Development and Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Total Assets	247 038.00	192 360.00	122 719.00					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Total Liabilities	221 024.00	138 238.00	-2 107.00					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Current Assets	26 014.00	54 122.00	124 826.00					
212	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Current Liabilities	110 979.00	36 455.00	36 455.00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- -0.77 0.81 1.35 18% - 0% 0% 36% 64% 0% 0% 24% 76% 8%	- -0.38 0.81 1.35 -4% 0.24 0% 0% 92% 8%	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	26 014.00	54 122.00	87 834.00					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	26 014.00	54 122.00	87 834.00					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	18 602.00	3 194.00	6 941.00					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	764 038.00	727 287.00	506 124.00					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Revenue from Government Grants	221 312.00	175 560.00	143 000.00					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Revenue from Fund Raising	3 660.00	5 633.00	4 746.00					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	91 535.00	114 896.00	124 092.00					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Revenue Other	447 531.00	431 198.00	234 286.00					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Total Expenses	681 252.00	586 942.00	511 136.00					
213	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	82 786.00	140 345.00	-5 014.00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	- -0.77 0.81 1.35 18% - 0% 0% 36% 64% 0% 0% 24% 76% 8%	- -0.38 0.81 1.35 -4% 0.24 0% 0% 92% 8%	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-					
	Holtenbos Holland Service Centre NPO	Development and Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
	Heavenly Promise 87 Pty Ltd	Development and Total Assets	3 995.97	2 639.02	2 644.52					
	Heavenly Promise 87 Pty Ltd	Development and Total Liabilities	3 995.97	2 639.02	2 644.52					
	Heavenly Promise 87 Pty Ltd	Development and Current Assets	-	-	-					
	Heavenly Promise 87 Pty Ltd	Development and Current Liabilities	3 995.97	2 639.02	2 644.52					
	Heavenly Promise 87 Pty Ltd	Development and Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-					
	Heavenly Promise 87 Pty Ltd	Development and Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Heavenly Promise 87 Pty Ltd	Development and Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	-	-	-					













233	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Total Assets	956 266,91	792 467,55	631 502,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	13,66 2,73 11,66 18%	9,28 2,15 2,38 9,31 15%	7,78 2,38 7,60 17%
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	886 799,72	709 103,71	556 078,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Total Liabilities	69 469,19	83 363,84	75 424,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Current Assets	949 239,91	773 420,17	586 438,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Current Liabilities	69 469,19	83 363,84	75 424,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	69 469,19	83 363,84	75 424,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	865,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	1 154 453,62	1 150 021,62	1 082 270,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Fund Raising	36 634,68	46 343,57	51 144,00					
234	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	1 220,95	671,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	0,43 0,06 0,98 1%	0,67 -0,24 0,13 0,60 -3%	0,42 0,13 0,31 0%
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	1 220,95	671,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	1 220,95	671,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	1 220,95	671,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	1 220,95	671,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	1 220,95	671,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	1 220,95	671,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	1 220,95	671,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	1 220,95	671,00					
	Weskusniese ACW/Dienstak	Development and	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	1 220,95	671,00					
235	Skiereliland Beheerkomitee Van Die ACW	Development and	Total Assets	943 669,00	1 754 269,00	1 723 576,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	1,47 -1,36 1,33 -17%	1,62 0,23 7,04 5%	0,11 0,18 0,45 3%
	Skiereliland Beheerkomitee Van Die ACW	Development and	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	831 802,00	1 191 516,00	1 109 860,00					
	Skiereliland Beheerkomitee Van Die ACW	Development and	Total Liabilities	111 867,00	562 752,00	613 716,00					
	Skiereliland Beheerkomitee Van Die ACW	Development and	Current Assets	164 156,00	913 383,00	69 565,00					
	Skiereliland Beheerkomitee Van Die ACW	Development and	Current Liabilities	111 867,00	562 752,00	613 716,00					
	Skiereliland Beheerkomitee Van Die ACW	Development and	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	111 867,00	562 752,00	613 716,00					
	Skiereliland Beheerkomitee Van Die ACW	Development and	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	39 055,00	123 716,00	37 002,00					
	Skiereliland Beheerkomitee Van Die ACW	Development and	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	1 221 309,00	1 634 390,00	1 898 916,00					
	Skiereliland Beheerkomitee Van Die ACW	Development and	Revenue from Government Grants	455 713,00	455 713,00	467 245,00					
	Skiereliland Beheerkomitee Van Die ACW	Development and	Revenue from Fund Raising	18 945,00	18 537,00	21 680,00					
236	Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging - Riebed	Development and	Total Assets	2 512 706,13	2 512 136,72	295 902,28	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	106,79 0,01 42,22 -1%	168,11 0,03 51,62 14%	- - 2,67 0%
	Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging - Riebed	Development and	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	-54 396,97	-51 047,58	295 902,28					
	Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging - Riebed	Development and	Total Liabilities	2 567 103,10	2 563 184,30	-					
	Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging - Riebed	Development and	Current Assets	1 091 202,81	1 059 044,26	291 822,28					
	Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging - Riebed	Development and	Current Liabilities	10 216,55	6 295,75	-					
	Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging - Riebed	Development and	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	10 216,55	6 295,75	-					
	Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging - Riebed	Development and	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	1 375,00	1 374,90	-					
	Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging - Riebed	Development and	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	306 824,64	280 821,26	1 315 117,51					
	Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging - Riebed	Development and	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging - Riebed	Development and	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					

237	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Total Assets	4 756 852,00	4 584 742,00	4 204 473,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	- 0,01 - 14% 0,56 0% 0% 0% 100%	- 0,01 - 19% 0,58 0% 0% 0% 100%	- 0,02 - 12% 0,56 0% 0% 45% 55%
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	2 107 889,00	1 935 779,00	1 858 598,00					
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Total Liabilities	2 648 963,00	2 648 963,00	2 345 875,00					
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Current Assets	-	-	-					
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Current Liabilities	-	-	-					
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Revenue from Government Grants	208 182,00	186 577,00	333 730,00					
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-					
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Revenue Other	208 182,00	186 577,00	183 730,00					
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Total Expenses	182 663,00	156 162,00	286 831,00					
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	25 519,00	30 416,00	36 895,00					
238	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	ACW/Tak Riebeek Kasteel	Development and Salaries Expense	62 415,00	57 422,00	53 973,00					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Total Assets	7 909 154,00	7 482 266,00	7 071 031,00					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	5 543 441,00	5 341 113,00	4 949 878,00					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Total Liabilities	2 365 713,00	2 121 153,00	2 121 153,00					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Current Assets	5 162,00	10 233,00	43 430,00					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Current Liabilities	4 748,00	3 500,00	3 500,00					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	3 848,00	3 500,00	3 500,00					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	223 348,00	266 140,00	-					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Revenue from Fund Raising	31 199,00	92 113,00	-					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	41 713,00	22 759,00	-					
239	ACW/Portenville	Development and Revenue Other	150 436,00	151 268,00	-	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Total Expenses	291 314,00	298 855,00	-					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-67 966,00	-32 715,00	-					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Depreciation (Positive Amount)	34 211,00	34 746,00	-					
	ACW/Portenville	Development and Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Total Assets	1 292 466,00	1 242 297,00	1 240 622,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 290 000,00	1 236 247,00	1 235 127,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Total Liabilities	2 466,00	5 495,00	5 495,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Current Assets	74 379,00	76 112,00	147 653,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Current Liabilities	2 466,00	6 050,00	5 495,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	2 466,00	6 050,00	5 495,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	301 114,00	243 591,00	511 209,00					
240	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Revenue from Fund Raising	129 351,00	87 464,00	167 360,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	24 565,00	20 317,00	29 533,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Revenue Other	147 198,00	135 810,00	314 316,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Total Expenses	294 660,00	253 557,00	414 484,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	6 454,00	-9 866,00	96 726,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Depreciation (Positive Amount)	10 974,00	27 266,00	26 786,00					
	ACW/Pikeberg	Development and Salaries Expense	142 558,00	125 419,00	218 491,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Total Assets	1 308 592,00	1 356 774,00	1 537 076,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 248 517,00	1 347 391,00	1 505 304,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Total Liabilities	60 075,00	9 383,00	31 772,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Current Assets	109 798,00	148 106,00	315 766,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Current Liabilities	60 075,00	9 383,00	31 772,00					
241	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	-	-	Check	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	1 035 955,00	921 040,00	896 623,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Revenue from Government Grants	255 283,00	255 283,00	255 283,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Revenue from Fund Raising	-	10 502,00	2 030,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	5 120,00	5 000,00	4 500,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Revenue Other	775 552,00	650 255,00	634 810,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Total Expenses	1 134 823,00	1 083 371,00	879 663,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-98 874,00	-162 331,00	16 960,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Depreciation (Positive Amount)	9 551,00	11 442,00	12 536,00					
	ACW/Noorder-Paarl NPO	Development and Salaries Expense	313 664,00	290 624,00	254 927,00					





249	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Total Assets	907 947,00	1 055 129,00	1 451 867,00	Check		Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	26,07	23,67	6,73
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	906 852,00	1 053 818,00	1 448 741,00			Solvency Ratio	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	-70,75	-273,56	149,69
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Total Liabilities	1 095,00	1 311,00	3 126,00	Check		Defensive Interval	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	0,46	0,33	0,37
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Current Assets	28 544,00	31 034,00	21 051,00			Savings Indicator	No Ratio	-20%	-35%	60%
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	1 095,00	1 311,00	3 126,00			Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	7%	4%
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	3 126,00			Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	7%	1%	1%
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	604 434,00	725 970,00	1 102 028,00			Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	8%	7%	3%
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Revenue from Government Grants	-	48 384,00	46 080,00			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	85%	85%	92%
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Revenue from Fund Raising	39 619,00	8 988,00	42 183,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	48 182,00	48 783,00	28 901,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Revenue Other	516 633,00	619 815,00	1 014 864,00	Check		No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Total Expenses	751 400,00	1 120 893,00	689 047,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-146 966,00	-394 923,00	412 981,00	Check		No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	69 490,00	36 289,00	54 940,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	SPCA Swellendam DBV	Animal Protection	Salaries Expense	217 062,00	214 256,00	175 479,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
250	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Total Assets	8 556 938,00	7 191 893,00	6 344 720,00			Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	2,36	2,03	2,40
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	8 274 185,00	6 902 182,00	6 152 515,00			Solvency Ratio	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	3,94	2,58	8,57
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Total Liabilities	282 753,00	289 711,00	192 205,00	Check		Defensive Interval	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	2,12	1,97	2,02
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Current Assets	668 694,00	587 463,00	462 176,00			Savings Indicator	No Ratio	22%	13%	56%
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	282 753,00	289 711,00	192 205,00			Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	208 817,00	215 148,00	132 873,00			Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	19%	16%	0%
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	344 033,00	321 499,00	340 314,00			Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	8%	9%	7%
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Revenue from Government Grants	4 622 355,00	4 048 379,00	4 286 323,00			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	73%	75%	93%
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	858 566,00	637 171,00	303 445,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Revenue Other	376 065,00	381 302,00	3 982 878,00	Check		No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Revenue	3 387 721,00	3 029 906,00	3 992 878,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Total Expenses	3 784 117,00	3 585 205,00	2 752 372,00	Check		No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	838 237,00	463 175,00	1 533 951,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	275 006,00	282 973,00	113 241,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Garden Route Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Animal Protection	Salaries Expense	-	-	-			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
251	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Total Assets	46 032 756,00	43 269 341,00	45 940 620,00			Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	2,12	1,14	2,38
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	45 529 363,00	42 778 648,00	45 384 824,00	Check		Solvency Ratio	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	6,14	-4,17	-0,19
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Total Liabilities	503 393,00	490 693,00	555 796,00			Defensive Interval	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	0,82	0,44	1,07
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Current Assets	1 065 029,00	560 194,00	1 325 010,00			Savings Indicator	No Ratio	20%	-13%	-1%
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	503 393,00	490 693,00	555 796,00			Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	1%
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	137 831,00	114 672,00	131 610,00			Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	1%	2%	5%
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	18 772 642,00	13 351 831,00	14 747 851,00			Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	4%	4%	0%
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Revenue from Government Grants	20 000,00	110 000,00	145 000,00			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	94%	93%	94%
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Revenue from Fund Raising	241 334,00	280 519,00	791 703,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	839 578,00	469 482,00	-			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Revenue Other	17 671 730,00	12 481 830,00	13 811 146,00	Check		No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Total Expenses	15 679 867,00	15 400 162,00	14 853 239,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	3 092 775,00	-2 048 231,00	-105 386,00	Check		No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	People's Dispensary for Sick Animals	Animal Protection	Salaries Expense	-	-	-			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
252	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Total Assets	100 127,00	96 197,00	73 232,00			Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit + Depreciation)/Total Liabilities	68,43	85,34	435,90
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	98 657,00	85 167,00	73 064,00	Check		Solvency Ratio	Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2)	9,21	12,10	-179,79
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Total Liabilities	1 463,00	1 010,00	168,00			Defensive Interval	(Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses	9,18	10,00	7,06
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Current Assets	100 120,00	86 197,00	73 232,00			Savings Indicator	No Ratio	10%	12%	-24%
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	1 463,00	1 010,00	168,00			Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	94 940,00			Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue	13%	19%	30%
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	144 282,00	115 664,00	-			Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue	15%	16%	6%
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Revenue from Government Grants	15 000,00	-	-			Other Revenue/Total Revenue	Other Revenue/Total Revenue	61%	65%	63%
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Revenue from Fund Raising	19 189,00	21 462,00	28 720,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	21 823,00	18 764,00	5 887,00	Check		No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Revenue Other	88 270,00	75 438,00	59 735,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Total Expenses	130 812,00	124 544,00	124 544,00			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	13 470,00	12 223,00	-30 204,00	Check		No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio
	Stanford Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protection	Salaries Expense	-	-	-			No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio	No Ratio

253	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Total Assets	85 320,00	106 549,00	195 233,56	Check  Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator  Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue  No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	4,16 -1,36 0,97 -8%	-	-
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	78 798,00	106 549,00	195 233,56					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Total Liabilities	6 522,00	-	-					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Current Assets	27 107,00	29 456,00	183 233,56					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Current Liabilities	6 522,00	-	-					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	307 105,00	235 593,00	434 081,49					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	307 105,00	235 593,00	434 081,49					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Revenue Other	-	-	-					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Total Expenses	334 856,00	324 278,00	336 653,31					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-27 751,00	-88 684,00	97 428,18					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	18 880,00	29 307,00	12 000,00					
	Fisantekraal Animal Welfare	Animal Protector	Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
254	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Total Assets	939 332,77	874 975,89	761 525,08	Check  Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator  Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue  No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	-	-	-
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	939 332,77	874 975,89	761 525,08					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Total Liabilities	-	-	-					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Current Assets	566 794,77	643 351,89	471 385,08					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Current Liabilities	-	-	-					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	225 000,00	-	-					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	831 110,10	707 102,15	791 485,87					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Revenue from Fund Raising	126 085,21	99 480,76	155 515,13					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	161 771,52	156 819,10	278 921,43					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Revenue Other	543 253,37	450 802,29	357 049,31					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Total Expenses	766 753,22	593 651,34	511 880,97					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	64 356,88	113 450,81	279 604,90					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	84 086,00	66 745,00	24 100,43					
	Esajlesjrus Donkey Sanctuary	Animal Protector	Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
255	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Total Assets	4 533 157,00	2 359 550,00	2 460 918,00	Check  Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator  Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue  No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	5,23 3,98 11,29 0,11	12,14 2,37 10,65 0,07	3,51 0,51 10,75 0,19
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	4 034 008,00	2 202 520,00	1 996 801,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Total Liabilities	499 149,00	157 030,00	464 317,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Current Assets	2 610 067,00	1 906 773,00	1 628 809,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Current Liabilities	499 149,00	157 030,00	464 317,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	494 879,00	152 760,00	360 047,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	33 785,00	47 429,00	123 102,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	4 605 771,00	2 354 747,00	1 936 219,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	3 702 918,00	1 676 785,00	1 419 983,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Revenue Other	902 853,00	677 962,00	516 236,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Total Expenses	2 774 283,00	2 148 828,00	1 817 767,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	1 831 485,00	205 919,00	118 452,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	154 859,00	165 513,00	116 511,00					
	CCF Cheetah Outreach Trust	Animal Protector	Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
256	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Total Assets	73 020,47	22 804,34	32 723,11	Check  Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator  Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue  No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	-	-	-
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	73 020,47	22 804,34	32 723,11					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Total Liabilities	-	-	-					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Current Assets	73 020,47	22 804,34	32 723,11					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Current Liabilities	-	-	-					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	82 943,61	52 484,48	41 416,49					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	81 737,60	31 547,95	28 454,90					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Revenue Other	1 206,01	20 936,53	12 961,59					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Total Expenses	32 727,48	62 403,25	30 761,83					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	50 216,13	-9 918,77	10 654,66					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-					
	Caledon Animal Welfare Society	Animal Protector	Salaries Expense	-	-	-					







265	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Total Assets	720 852,00	1 231 981,00	420 486,00	Check		Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator	8,73 -27,34 1,34 -41%	54,88 55,28 10,61 84%	1,00 -0,55 0,64 -8%
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Total Liabilities	704 833,00	1 215 699,00	365 486,00	Check		Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	0,02	0,01	0,13
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Current Assets	16 019,00	16 282,00	54 999,00			Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	46%	12%	0%
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Current Liabilities	139 847,00	893 614,00	55 166,00			Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	0%	83%	0%
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	16 019,00	16 282,00	54 999,00			Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	35%	5%	100%
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	4 656,00	4 656,00	4 656,00			No Ratio			
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	744 638,00	1 860 716,00	961 926,00			No Ratio			
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Revenue from Government Grants	341 204,00	229 674,00	-			No Ratio			
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	145 722,00	1 539 823,00	-			No Ratio			
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Revenue Other	257 712,00	91 221,00	961 926,00	Check		No Ratio			
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Total Expenses	1 255 504,00	1 010 505,00	1 040 833,00			No Ratio			
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-510 866,00	850 213,00	-78 807,00	Check		No Ratio			
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Depreciation (Positive Amount)	72 960,00	49 829,00	48 807,00			No Ratio			
	Beth Uriel	Youth Services at Salaries Expense	-	-	-			No Ratio			
266	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Total Assets	31 759,00	39 195,00	46 248,00			Current Ratio	0,01	0,02	0,03
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	-246 990,00	-68 074,00	-41 034,00			Solvency Ratio	-0,62	-0,19	-0,92
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Total Liabilities	278 749,00	107 269,00	87 283,00	Check		Defensive Interval	0,03	0,08	0,07
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Current Assets	1 563,00	2 484,00	2 431,00			Savings Indicator	-32%	-7%	-21%
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Current Liabilities	278 749,00	107 269,00	87 283,00			No Ratio	8,78	2,74	1,89
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	35 294,00	11 853,00	26 714,00			Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	1 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00			Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	374 399,00	336 372,00	333 572,00			Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	0%	2%	2%
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-			Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	100%	98%	98%
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Revenue Other	770,00	8 300,00	5 500,00			No Ratio			
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Total Expenses	373 629,00	328 072,00	328 072,00	Check		No Ratio			
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Total Assets	563 315,00	363 412,00	422 247,00			No Ratio			
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-178 916,00	-27 040,00	-88 675,00	Check		No Ratio			
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Depreciation (Positive Amount)	6 515,00	7 107,00	8 045,00			No Ratio			
	Child Welfare South Africa Lutzelile District	Youth Services at Salaries Expense	-	-	-			No Ratio			
267	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Total Assets	48 061,00	45 584,00	1 695,00			Current Ratio	-	-	-
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	48 061,00	45 584,00	-1 692,00	Check		Solvency Ratio	-	-	0,65
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Total Liabilities	-	-	3 586,00			Defensive Interval	2,28	2,50	0,49
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Current Assets	46 833,00	44 356,00	1 696,00			Savings Indicator	1%	4%	6%
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Current Liabilities	-	-	-			No Ratio	-	-	2,12
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	-	-	-			Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-			Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	249 338,00	222 088,00	44 155,00			Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-			Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Revenue Other	249 338,00	222 088,00	44 155,00	Check		No Ratio			
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Total Expenses	246 861,00	212 820,00	41 830,00			No Ratio			
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	2 477,00	9 266,00	2 325,00	Check		No Ratio			
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-			No Ratio			
	Engelst Haven for Rural Youth	Youth Services at Salaries Expense	-	-	-			No Ratio			
268	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Total Assets	1 912 060,00	1 756 963,00	1 708 462,00			Current Ratio	2,47	44,08	1,38
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 434 281,00	1 733 471,00	1 072 009,00	Check		Solvency Ratio	-0,66	28,25	0,16
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Total Liabilities	477 779,00	23 492,00	636 453,00			Defensive Interval	3,98	4,00	3,66
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Current Assets	1 178 035,00	1 035 438,00	879 015,00			Savings Indicator	-9%	20%	2%
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Current Liabilities	477 779,00	23 492,00	636 453,00			No Ratio	0,25	0,01	0,37
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Accounts Payable (trade creditors)	477 779,00	23 492,00	636 453,00			Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	8 334,00	10 884,00	8 333,00			Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue	0%	0%	0%
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	3 223 334,00	3 734 145,00	2 930 959,00			Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue	0%	1%	0%
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	2 930 959,00			Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue	100%	99%	100%
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Revenue from Fund Raising	12 880,00	11 240,00	7 120,00			No Ratio			
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	28 881,00	-			No Ratio			
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Revenue Other	3 210 454,00	3 694 024,00	2 923 839,00	Check		No Ratio			
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Total Expenses	3 549 897,00	3 109 356,00	2 884 662,00			No Ratio			
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-326 953,00	624 297,00	46 297,00	Check		No Ratio			
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Depreciation (Positive Amount)	11 810,00	38 751,00	55 826,00			No Ratio			
	Inclusive and Affirming Ministries	Law, Advocacy at Salaries Expense	-	-	-			No Ratio			

269	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Assets	194 944,00	128 324,00	342 522,00	Check	Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit - Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	-	-	-
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	194 944,00	128 324,00	342 522,00							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Liabilities	-	-	-							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Current Assets	194 944,00	128 324,00	342 522,00							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Current Liabilities	-	-	-							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	-	-							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	426 915,00	59 932,00	492 345,00							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-							
270	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-	Check	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit - Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	0,22	2,58	4,62
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Revenue Other	16 631,00	59 932,00	59 145,00							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Expenses	410 287,00	-	433 200,00							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Expenses	360 298,00	274 130,00	198 232,00							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	66 620,00	-214 198,00	294 113,00							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Salaries Expense	-	-	-							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Assets	923,00	9 431,00	13 870,00							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	-3 326,00	5 781,00	10 870,00							
	Beauty for Ashes Ministries	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Liabilities	4 249,00	3 650,00	3 000,00							
271	Justice Alliance of South Africa (Voluntary Assoc	Law, Advocacy/all	Current Assets	1 375,00	6 633,00	10 463,00	Check	Rands or Rand/1000	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit - Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	-	1,33	10,46
	Justice Alliance of South Africa (Voluntary Assoc	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	1 375,00	6 633,00	10 463,00							
	Justice Alliance of South Africa (Voluntary Assoc	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Liabilities	-	5 000,00	1 000,00							
	Justice Alliance of South Africa (Voluntary Assoc	Law, Advocacy/all	Current Assets	1 375,00	5 000,00	1 000,00							
	Justice Alliance of South Africa (Voluntary Assoc	Law, Advocacy/all	Current Liabilities	-	5 000,00	1 000,00							
	Justice Alliance of South Africa (Voluntary Assoc	Law, Advocacy/all	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	5 000,00	1 000,00							
	Justice Alliance of South Africa (Voluntary Assoc	Law, Advocacy/all	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-							
	Justice Alliance of South Africa (Voluntary Assoc	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	311 569,00	281 083,00	230 877,00							
	Justice Alliance of South Africa (Voluntary Assoc	Law, Advocacy/all	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-							
	Justice Alliance of South Africa (Voluntary Assoc	Law, Advocacy/all	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-							
272	The Institute for Accountability in Southern Africa	Law, Advocacy/all	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	-	-	-	Check	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities (After tax net profit - Depreciation)/Total Liabilities Current Assets/(Total Expenses/1/2) (Total Revenue - Total Expenses)/Total Expenses Revenue From Grants/Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising/Total Revenue Revenue From Donations/Total Revenue Other Revenue/Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	4,47	11,60	2,86
	The Institute for Accountability in Southern Africa	Law, Advocacy/all	Revenue Other	-	-	-							
	The Institute for Accountability in Southern Africa	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Expenses	311 827,00	288 913,00	225 078,00							
	The Institute for Accountability in Southern Africa	Law, Advocacy/all	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-255,00	-7 830,00	-5 799,00							
	The Institute for Accountability in Southern Africa	Law, Advocacy/all	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-							
	The Institute for Accountability in Southern Africa	Law, Advocacy/all	Salaries Expense	-	-	-							
	The Institute for Accountability in Southern Africa	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Assets	663 770,00	92 835,00	40 287,00							
	The Institute for Accountability in Southern Africa	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	515 285,00	84 855,00	26 200,00							
	The Institute for Accountability in Southern Africa	Law, Advocacy/all	Total Liabilities	148 485,00	8 000,00	14 087,00							
	The Institute for Accountability in Southern Africa	Law, Advocacy/all	Current Assets	663 770,00	92 835,00	40 287,00							















297	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Total Assets	96 317,00	38 619,00	75 092,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	4,31 1,72 8,34 28%	- - 11,38 9%	- - 4,57 0%
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	75 093,00	38 619,00	75 092,00					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Total Liabilities	21 224,00	-	-					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Current Assets	91 529,00	33 831,00	70 304,00					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Current Liabilities	21 224,00	-	-					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	168 110,00	76 046,00	200 887,00					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	400,00	790,00	1 400,00					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Revenue Other	167 710,00	75 259,00	199 287,00					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Total Expenses	131 636,00	35 685,00	184 463,00					
298	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	36 474,00	40 363,00	16 224,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	100%	99%	0%
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-					
	Royal Club of Tygerberg	Business and Pr	Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Total Assets	162 154,00	559 304,00	438 682,00					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	152 238,00	559 177,00	437 634,00					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Total Liabilities	9 916,00	127,00	1 045,00					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Current Assets	105 884,00	489 820,00	375 894,00					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Current Liabilities	9 916,00	127,00	1 045,00					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	9 916,00	127,00	1 045,00					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	21 622,00	33 190,00	28 554,00					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	1 043 231,00	2 102 132,00	1 619 945,00					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
299	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	7 795,00	9 470,00	2 600,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	0%	0%	0%
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Revenue Other	1 035 436,00	2 092 662,00	1 617 345,00					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Total Expenses	1 433 407,00	1 959 430,00	1 682 923,00					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-390 176,00	142 702,00	-62 975,00					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-					
	Human Rights Media Centre NPC	Business and Pr	Salaries Expense	-	-	-					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Total Assets	3 835 399,00	3 901 054,00	3 992 779,00					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	3 796 481,00	3 840 423,00	3 952 476,00					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Total Liabilities	38 915,00	60 631,00	40 303,00					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Current Assets	224 319,00	173 585,00	214 021,00					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Current Liabilities	38 915,00	60 631,00	40 303,00					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	38 915,00	60 631,00	40 303,00					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	49 082,00	59 341,00	36 381,00					
300	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	923 988,00	708 169,00	1 045 016,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	10%	6%	25%
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	90 360,00	39 562,00	280 355,00					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Revenue Other	833 628,00	668 607,00	784 663,00					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Total Expenses	967 930,00	820 222,00	706 593,00					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	-43 942,00	-112 053,00	338 435,00					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-					
	Cape Times Fresh Air Fund	Income Support	Salaries Expense	355 319,00	322 213,00	302 717,00					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Total Assets	316 959,00	130 375,00	34 951,00					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Total Equity (accumulated funds/surplus)	306 745,00	124 425,00	29 401,00					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Total Liabilities	10 214,00	5 950,00	5 550,00					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Current Assets	311 556,00	124 976,00	29 548,00					
300	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Current Liabilities	-	5 900,00	3 500,00	Check	Current Ratio Solvency Ratio Defensive Interval Savings Indicator Revenue From Grants as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Fund Raising as a % of Total Revenue Revenue From Donations as a % of Total Revenue Other Revenue as a % of Total Revenue No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio No Ratio	0%	0%	0%
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Accounts Payable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Accounts Receivable (trade debtors)	-	-	-					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Total Revenue ( Operating Income)	526 219,00	397 047,00	351 209,00					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Revenue from Government Grants	-	-	-					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Revenue from Fund Raising	-	-	-					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Revenue from Donations and Sponsorships	524 739,00	396 933,00	351 180,00					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Revenue Other	-	-	-					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Total Expenses	343 903,00	302 019,00	332 133,00					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Surplus (Deficit) for the year (Net operating profit)	182 316,00	95 028,00	19 076,00					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Depreciation (Positive Amount)	-	-	-					
	Building the Walls of the Community	Income Support	Salaries Expense	21 748,00	17 560,00	640,00					